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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

China Appeals to the League

Americans Save 10 Billions

Britain Has Funds for Paying

German Iron Fronts Hit Hitler

Canada Hellos Coast-to-Coast

Nations Cherish Lewis Carroll

THE League of Nations Council struggles in secret session to discover the helpful course it may take in the Orient. With Japanese fighting ships landing troops at Shanghai and threatening to take the city unless their demands are met in a "reasonable time," with Chinese Foreign Minister Eugene Chen and President Sun Fo of the Executive Yuan resigning because Marshal Chiang Kai-shek prevents China from breaking off relations with Japan, with Chinese newspapers being suppressed and Shanghai officials having difficulty in holding infuriated students and other mobs in check, the situation is critical. Dr. W. W. Yen, China's new spokesman, pleads eloquently at Geneva, declaring that Japan violates treaty obligations and plighted word. His appeal stirs the Council—that it must act, not only to save China but the peace machinery of the world.

¶ American mutual savings banks contain deposits of more than $10,030,000,000. The national association of these banks finds that in spite of unemployment the increase in 1931 was $566,281,893, only a little less than the gain in 1930. There are 13,359,671 depositors. The banks find there was something even more important than the big increase in the total of savings—an increase of more than 500,000 in the total of savers.

¶ Britain shows its financial strength. The Bank of England prepares to pay $150,000,000 to the United States and France on Feb. 1, being final payment on the credit of $250,000,000 obtained last August to bolster the pound. The bank announces that sufficient dollar and franc exchange has been accumulated to meet the demand without touching the gold reserves, as it was necessary to do in making the first repayment. This is good news for the world, that Britain is able to meet its heavy obligations promptly—without touching the nest egg.

¶ Germany's "Iron Fronts" brand the Hitlerites as egotists. The new republican organization proclaims that the Fascists prolong and intensify national distress in their striving for dominion; that they have no constructive program; that they see wages cut but have money to equip civil armies. Hitlerism is called by an unpretty name—brute force.

¶ Canada hellos over its first coast-to-coast all-Canadian telephone. The Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General, inaugurates the system from Ottawa. The governors of the nine provinces listen in as he speaks and the chimes are transmitted from the Peace Tower. The voice covers the 4263 miles from Halifax to Vancouver in one-thirtieth of a second. But it would take a man a generation to learn about all the wonders, natural and man-made, that lie between.

¶ Soviet Russia initials a nonaggression pact with Poland. Germany likes it because it does not specify the Versailles Treaty boundary between Germany and Poland; Lithuania likes it because it does not recognize the legality of the Polish occupation of Vilna. Having made a pact with Finland, the Soviet turns to Roumania, with which it differs over Bessarabia. If the Soviet can protect itself from all its neighbors with pacts it may be able to do something that would please the world and perhaps itself—divert some of its vast soldier energy into industry.

¶ India hears Lord Willingdon, British Viceroy, give hopeful accounting at the opening of the legislative assembly. He sees order improve, the budget approach a balancing, the floating debt reduced, the bank rate brought down and Indian securities sent up. He announces the first step in giving effect to India's new democratic Constitution in the elevation of the Indian northwest frontier administration into a Governor's province. This is the precise keeping of a promise—Britain making good.

¶ The world's grown-ups join the children in many countries on Jan. 27 in a centenary commemoration of Lewis Carroll. Anybody with half an eye and half a heart will be able to see gayly cavorting the White Rabbit, the Mad Hatter, the March Hare, the Walrus, the weepy Carpenter, the Mock Turtle, the Queen of Hearts—all those dear and perennial folk of Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass. Oxford, London, New York and Boston find they mean as much today as when the Oxford lecturer in "math" conjured them to delight Alice and the two other little daughters of Dean Liddell in summer afternoons by the Thames. Alice—Mrs. Alice Liddell Hargreaves, 80, she is now—will leave Kent to visit loving if unknown friends in the United States, Lewis Carroll lives in a grateful world's affections. He gave the humdrum day recess escape into the marvelous, joyous coasts of nonsense.

Color Schemes Hit African Hardwoods

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

EVEN tropical hardwoods are not exempt from the whims of fashion, it appears. In a report on the Forestry Department of Nigeria, issued just before the opening of an Empire Timber Exhibition in London, it is stated that the public taste in England for light wood furniture has drastically reduced in recent months.

The report reveals that Nigeria has over 1000 species of timber, including woods of every kind of suitability both for furniture and turnery, most of which are quite unknown outside Nigeria.

Hand of State Grips Firmly In Many Lands

Governmental Control in Business and Finance Shows Steady Rise

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—When we attempt to discover the real difference between pre-war and post-war days in Europe, we are bound to arrive at the conclusion that there has been an extraordinary increase of the power of the state to intervene in what used to be considered private affairs. Whether we think it good or bad, whether the results are satisfactory or not, the facts are undeniable.

The recent repeated decisions of the French Government to reorganize private banking institutions, to aid steamship and airship companies, and generally to take a hand in French economy are merely symptomatic of what is happening everywhere. In Great Britain the announcement of the cessation of work on a giant Cunarder was the signal for a petition for government guarantees. In Germany the same kind of control and aid is apparent.

In another respect governments are endeavoring to regulate national economy. Signor Benito Mussolini in Italy boldly dictates wages and prices, and Dr. Heinrich Bruening in Germany issues similar decrees. The point is not whether their action is justified or not—it probably is—but that no longer are prices and wages regarded as private concerns subjected to ordinary industrial laws, but are more or less artificially regulated by governments.

Consultation on Loans

In granting loans to foreign countries, bankers are compelled to consult their governments. Freedom in currency transactions has been abolished in such countries as Austria and Hungary. Finance generally has everywhere come under the control of the state.

As for commerce, it is regulated as it has never been regulated before. There have been tariffs, but they have not hitherto prevented trade from being done. Now they prevent normal exchanges to an alarming extent. Even free trade countries are stopping importers, as far as possible, from conducting business, by imposing high duties, instituting quotas, insisting on licenses, and laying down prohibitions.

In a few cases this state interference may be regarded as constructive in intention, but in most cases it is frankly obstructive and negative in its character. Germany in supervising private banks, Italy in holding down prices, Great Britain in restricting imports, are of course doing what they consider to be in the national interest, but it can hardly be denied that they are placing shackles on international as well as national trading.

States Declare Moratoriums

The question naturally arises whether state interference, of the restrictive kind, produces happy results. On the one hand it is urged that industry, commerce and finance have fallen into a chaotic condition, and can no longer be regarded as purely private matters.

But on the other hand it is pointed out that the control of trade and of credit is impossible, and that the attempt to control them merely results in a diminution of exchanges, of confidence, of production, and of employment. Who will lend money for industrial purposes if retaliatory measures are liable at any moment to be taken against a particular industry?

Indeed, states are claiming the right to declare moratoriums on money which has been lent to them. Doubtless such action is necessary in certain cases, but if industry may be destroyed by tariffs and restrictions, and commerce is at the mercy not of its own laws but of arbitrary governmental laws, and if loans to governments themselves can be temporarily or permanently repudiated or diminished, where is the investor to turn for security? In short, since the World War it is not the professed Socialists who are the real anti-capitalists—the governments themselves have become formidably, because unconsciously, anti-capitalist.

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HOOVER PLANS ASSERTED NOT INFLATIONARY

Misconception of Program Declared Spreading in Other Countries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The far-reaching Hoover reconstruction program designed to stimulate employment and revive business, is not of the inflationary character which recent reports carried in the European press have insisted, it was asserted here today on highest authority.

The Administration feels that a misconception of the national program has spread abroad and is determined to place the true facts before the country and Europe with the object of reassuring foreign investors in the fundamental conservatism of American fiscal policies.

There is no trace of the currency inflation policy which ruined a number of post-war European currencies in the administration program, it was pointed out. When Europeans think of inflation they think of a process that begins with the starting of the government printing office for the making of additional paper money with which to pay off governmental debts, it was stated. This is absolutely opposed to everything the United States is now doing, it was declared categorically.

The United States intends to balance its budget, not by printing new currency but by borrowing money in the coming fiscal year, while in the next fiscal year it proposes to meet the emergency with the receipts from increased taxation. Neither of these policies can be declared inflationary.

In the process of putting new federal credit into the business structure there is no hint that the Government will issue fiat money and send down the value of the dollar, it was pointed out. What is intended is to use government resources to loosen up the frozen credit of private banks and business and thereby quicken the pulse of industry and employment. In none of the plans—the huge $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, increased capitalization of land banks and the like—is there anything in the nature of currency inflation.

The Hoover Administration has never admitted that its financial program countenanced inflation.

The Hoover program fundamentally has been designed to restore confidence and financially to throw federal credit into the breach so as to halt price declines.

Repaid Credits Attest British Banking Strength

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 26 — Departure from the gold standard has so lightened Britain's currency difficulties that the Bank of England has arranged to pay off large credits it raised when it was endeavoring to keep sterling on the gold standard.

In August it borrowed the equivalent of £25,000,000 from the Bank of France and a similar sum from the Federal Reserve Bank in New York.

In November it repaid £10,000,000 to each of these tenders but was only able to do this by parting with £15,000,000 from its slender gold reserves.

It was not known here until yesterday it would be possible to repay the further large installment maturing Monday without a similarly depressing expedient. Official announcement therefore that repayment will be made without any reduction in gold reserves was a welcome surprise.

It means that since November credits in francs and dollars have been accumulated here at the rate of something like £10,000,000 monthly. This has been done without any cataclysmic depreciation in sterling exchange. It is thus claimed that it will be possible in like satisfactory manner to repay similar credits made direct to the British Treasury which mature in August this year.

These credits amount to no less than £80,000,000. They, together with the French ordinary balances in London, are regarded as the chief cause of sterling's not standing higher than $3.50.

His '1902 Model' Strews Streets, but—He Saves Horn and Wins 'Hero's Cup'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Jan. 26—A "Hero's Cup" is being forwarded by officials of the derby for antique motorcars which was held in connection with the automobile show here last week, to Mr. Martin Haley of Oliphant, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Haley lost the race but won renown.

In spite of the fact that through an error in dates he set out from Oliphant two hours before the race ended in Philadelphia, he pressed on toward the start of the finished race in spite of almost overwhelming difficulties. As his 1902 model horseless carriage snorted along highways of a smoothness unfamiliar in its youth, it met with various setbacks. The brakes broke. The bearings burned out. The tires exploded.

But with admirable courage, pertinacity and resource Mr. Haley pressed on toward his objective, until finally, within the city limits of Philadelphia itself, the engine gave a final gasp and its driver accepted the offer of a tow.

When the towing car arrived, however, the ancient chariot had vanished. Nothing more was heard of it or its driver until a special delivery letter arrived. In this letter Mr. Haley explained that his vehicle had experienced a climax of distintegration following the loss of one of its wheels as it was chugging with a last strained effort over the Girard Avenue Bridge. By this time, he said, he was disgusted, and picking up the horn as a souvenir of the struggle, he took the next train home.

WOMEN'S SYMPHONY TO PLAY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—An all-women's symphony orchestra of 100 pieces, recruited from all parts of the United States and conducted by Miss Ethel Leginska, will play in Carnegie Hall on March 12.

The ensemble is the outgrowth of the Boston Woman's Symphony previously organised by Miss Leginska, who is one of the few women symphony conductors, and is believed the only woman opera conductor.

Reich Distress Laid to Fascism In Proclamation of 'Iron Front'

New Republican Organization Warns Public Against Loss of Self-Government—Refers to Hitlerism as 'Idol Representing Brute Force'

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 26 — The "Iron Front," a new anti-Hitlerite Republican organization, issued a proclamation today accusing the Fascists of "egotistically prolonging and intensifying the present period of distress by striving for dominion and seeking to superimpose on unemployment and lowered wages the additional loss of the rights of free citizens."

With millions deducted from wages and salaries, funds nevertheless have been forthcoming, the proclamation continues, with which "civil war armies have been organized and equipped and propaganda has been financed which glorifies as rescuers those who would ruin Germany. Germany's struggle for release from reparations is being used for inner-political incitement."

Referring to the continual harping on "liberty" by Fascists, the proclamation asserts that those who permit their right of self-government to be taken away from them "by threats and petty demagogics" will never be able to gain freedom.

The proclamation concludes: "This confused period in which we are living has erected an idol representing brute force and called it Hitlerism. Charlatans demand unlimited rule over the existence, labor and property of all Germans. Not a trace of constructive planning, only a brutish nightmare has been evolved by so-called National Socialism. . . . They believe that by immense propaganda they can force democracy to its knees. . . . The time has come to set in motion the enormous energies which democracy alone can evolve."

The Republican "Iron Front" organization already comprises large numbers of workmen and intelligentsia, a large percentage of whom served in the World War.

TREND IN SPAIN FORTIFIES RULE OF REPUBLICANS

Outbreak of Communists Gave Opportunity to Deal With Jesuits

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Jan. 26—Following publication of the decree of dissolution of the Jesuit order, inhabitants at Azpeitia, birthplace of Ignatius Loyola, founder of the order, turned out en masse to express loyalty to the Jesuit company, and the municipality sent a protest against the decree to the Government.

None of the Basque papers, however, showed any inclination to be provocative. Mild lamentations revealed unwillingness to share the fate of the Madrid Roman Catholic newspaper, El Debate, still under order of suspension. Barcelona's Roman Catholic press is critical of the steps taken against the Jesuits which it insists should have been approved by the Cortes.

Meanwhile, however, is is obvious that the Jesuits had long been prepared for the action against them and do not intend to dispute the decree. Some are already leaving Spain for Tournay, Belgium. Others will go to Japan.

The Minister of Justice has issued a formidable list of places where Jesuits have establishments, mostly educational. It appears that some 32 schools with 900 teachers will cease to function and it is expected to be some time before the latter can be replaced. During the week, the Cortes intends to examine the law to regulate the activities of the remaining religious orders.

Events continue to favor the political directors of the Republic. The outbreak in Bilbao and the communistic threat in the East played into their hands and provided the opportunity to deal with the Jesuits which they had hesitated to take earlier.

Immediate danger of a "Red" revolution is regarded as over after yesterday's failure to provoke a general rising. Only a few villages near Teruel declared themselves independent Soviet states, but the troops soon put an end to the movement into which country folk had not put their heart.

The Minister of the Interior has stated that the plot to overthrow the régime was hatched abroad as far back as October. Funds amounting to $300,000 are alleged to have been sent to Spain to organize the movement. Details, however, were known to the Government.

That the authorities do not intend to allow trifling with the fate of the Republic is evident from the penalty imposed on a number of women who desired to send ex-King Alfonso birthday wishes for Jan. 23. They had drawn up a signed parchment document in which they also expressed hope that Alfonso would forgive his countrymen's ingratitude. The Minister of Justice says each signature must cost $100.

PEACE PLANS SAID TO DEPEND ON CO-OPERATION

Murdock Tells Women Voters of Program of United States

Coöperation with the nations of the world is the basis of any peace program the United States may set up, according to Mr. James Oliver Murdock, assistant legal adviser, Department of State, in making the first address today on the three-day program of the Foreign Affairs School at Radcliffe College.

Talking on the topic, "The Peace Program of the United States," before the tenth school of politics conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Mr. Murdock enumerated direct diplomacy, international conferences, strengthening the peace machinery, renunciation of war and progressive limitation of armaments, as the structure of a coöperative policy.

"A lasting international peace can only be founded upon justice," he said. "This envisages the legal equality of all nations. It requires the organization of courts to determine legal rights by resort to law and reason. International coöperation through periodic conferences is also essential to protect and promote the social interests of the international community. Finally, national programs must envisage the progressive limitation and reduction of armaments."

Because he believes the nations to have returned to the danger period in history, the period when the horrors of war are partially forgotten, he insists that every effort must be taken to strengthen the Permanent Court of International Justice. Only by supporting the permanent institutions of peace can the generation that has suffered war transmit its experiences to a younger generation that might not know, he said.

Because the International Court has "continuity of purpose," because it is the only World Court there is likely to be, and because never in the world history has there been such an "imperative need for the development of international law," the United States should join the Court if it intends to participate wholeheartedly in the administration of international justice, he asserted.

Movie Folks Help Hollywood Jobless

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP)—The ingenuity that goes into the movie-making business is finding new expression in the idea for the relief of unemployment known as the "Five-Friend Plan."

The plan, under which five men and women who have jobs join together to care for one who has not, is in full swing at the Fox studio. Mr. Harry Leonhardt of the casting office is in charge. "Our own ex-employees naturally come first," he says, "but to date we have had to turn down no really needy case that has come to our attention."

Waitresses in the studio restaurant are turning over their tips for one day each week to the general fund; cooked roasts, pastries and foodstuffs are made up into baskets for needy families. Bridge parties, golf tournaments, a baseball game and tennis matches are on the employees' program for the near future, all proceeds to go to the fund.

Buckland to Head Rail Credit Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Mr. E. G. Buckland, chairman of the Board of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was announced yesterday as president of the newly formed railroad credit corporation through which the railroads will collect, receive and administer loans to needy rail carriers.

Other officers of the corporation are Mr. E. R. Woodson, of Washington, vice-president and comptroller; Mr. William J. Kane, of Washington, secretary; Mr. M. K. Dugan, of New Haven, Conn., assistant secretary; Mr. Arthur B. Chapin, Boston, Mass., treasurer; and Mr. Daniel Willard Jr., of Baltimore, Md., counsel.

RURAL AMERICA TOLD TO TURN FROM ISOLATION

Frank Sets Standard of Culture to Combat City Attractions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Strongly urging that American farmers turn from the isolated methods of individualism to those of coöperative realism, that is—groupism, Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, outlined before the delegates to the National Coöperative Council today the four basic points for rural leadership. They are, he said:

1. A change in the manifest injustice the present economic system now works.
2. An adjustment of rural practices to those of this machine age.
3. Effect an intelligently engineered realignment between the town and the country.
4. Evolution of a rural culture that will give to rural America a social and spiritual vitality that will prevent the city from dominating and draining the country.

Adjustment by Correlation

Rural America, he explained, must be adjusted completely through the correlation of decentralized and local agriculture.

There can be but two valid causes for the existence of the town: it must offer a more favorable environment for spiritual values than the country affords; it must be an efficient service center for the country surrounding it.

There are certain dominant tendencies, Dr. Frank said, that have remade and will continue progressively to remake the organization and operation of business, industry and finance. Unless the farmer faces these tendencies frankly and bends them to his advantage as business men, industrialists and bankers face them, the farmer must resign himself to the fate of an outwitted minority in the economic conflicts of the next 25 years.

Three Main Issues

Selecting the three paramount issues that must be faced by any leadership that seriously desires to serve the American farmer, Dr. Frank named:

1—The issue of the old individualism versus the new urbanism.

2—The issue of the old individualism versus the new groupism.

3—The issue of the old liberalism versus the new realism.

Jury to Inquire Into Attacks On Bench in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 — Severe charges brought against judges and criminal justice in Chicago by the president of the Chicago Crime Commission have been ordered before the grand jury. It has been instructed either to find the charges true and act on them, or make out a case of libel.

Public indictment of various of the judges was made last week by Mr. Frank J. Loesch, president of the commission, in taking office for a fifth time. Mr. Loesch was a member of President Hoover's Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

The chief justice of the Criminal Court of Cook County, Judge Harry M. Fisher, yesterday picked up Mr. Loesch's challenge and thrust the question of judicial integrity into the hands of the grand jurors. He averred that certain of the criticism of the bench was unwarranted, held the dignity of the law at stake, interrogated the motives of the crime commission, defended the judges as a group, and declared that if any were found to be as charged, they should be driven from the bench.

Mr. Loesch meanwhile held his ground. He said he had no retractions to make and that he would give to the grand jury the names of judges who, he had reported, had acquired such nicknames as "Cash Register" and "Probation." He insisted he was clear of libel, as the law made the truth a sufficient defense.

MEXICAN CAVERNS TO BE EXPLORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — A group of 22 archæological students at the University of Mexico have organized an exploration party to sound the depths of two unexplored caverns of gigantic size near Milpa Alta, on the outskirts of the Federal District.

Discoveries in the far reaches of the caves are regarded as potentially of importance to the unknown history of the pre-Hispanic races as previous explorations have revealed that some of the lengthy corridors were shaped by the hands and tools of ancient workmen.

The two main caves have long figured in legendary tales of the exploits of revolutionaries. So extensive are the caverns, that despite the value of objects already discovered within their chambers explorers have never penetrated to a depth sufficient to reveal all of the hidden contents, in the opinion of some archæologists.

ARGENTINA CUTS NAVY COST

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 26 (By U. P.)—Argentina's naval budget for 1933 was announced Sunday as 52,000,000 pesos (approximately 21,840,000 at par). Economies in navy operations last year resulted in a saving of 2,800,000 pesos or $1,176,000, the Ministry of Marine announced.

'Leather' Goods Made From Wool

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A NEW material very like leather, produced from wool by the Wool Research Association, is now being experimentally made into such things as gloves, boot uppers and "leather" coats.

This example of how research is helping industry is one of many contained in the annual report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The association announces a machine for carding in which two cylinders take the place of five and which takes up only one-third of the space of the old machine. It is estimated that yarn should be produced by this machine at about half the cost of ordinary mule yarn.

Soviet-Polish Accord Avoids Frontier Issue

Neutrality Pact Meets Wishes of Germany and Lithuania

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 — Progress, although by no means finality, of the Soviet pact negotiations with Russia's western neighbors was registered yesterday when Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and the Polish Ambassador, Mr. Stanislas Patek, initialed here the nonaggression neutrality pact which has been the object of active negotiations between the two countries for several weeks.

The pact, which binds each country not to attack the other and to observe neutrality if the other is subjected to unprovoked attack, runs three years, with the possibility of a two-year automatic renewal.

It contains no phrase implying Soviet juridical recognition of the present Polish frontiers and this fact seeks, it is calculated, to give satisfaction to Germany and Lithuania, the former of which is interested in not having the Soviet Union recognize the Versailles Treaty frontier between Germany and Poland, while Lithuania attaches importance to Soviet nonrecognition of the legality of Polish occupation of Vilna.

After initialing the agreement, Mr. Litvinoff indicated the main difficulty of concluding a series of pacts lies in the difference of Soviet-Roumanian conceptions regarding reference toward Bessarabia in a prospective Soviet-Roumanian treaty.

Roumania, he said, desires to include a phrase which "would imply either recognition by us of Roumanian sovereignty in Bessarabia or recognition of the Dniester River as the Roumanian frontier. We cannot agree to this."

Mr. Litvinoff added that the Soviet Government would accept a formula condemning as violation of the pact "any attempt to solve by violence territorial or other disputes between the two sides."

Unless this deadlock is broken, the final signature of the Soviet-Polish pact and conclusion of pacts with Latvia and Estonia, which, unlike Finland, are apparently following the Polish diplomatic lead, seem uncertain.

Mr. Litvinoff's statement closely preceded his departure for Geneva as head of the Soviet delegation to the Disarmament Conference delegation which also includes the Soviet Ambassador to London, Mr. Gregory Sokolnikoff, the former Commissar of Education, Mr. Anatole W. Lunacharsky, and the military experts, Mr. Simon Ventsoff and Mr. Alexander Langovy.

Warships Control Salvador Unrest

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The two American destroyers patrolling Salvadorean waters as a result of so-called Communist uprisings were shifted today from Acajutla to La Libertad, leaving two Canadian warships to control the situation at the former port.

State Department officials said the change was made at the request of the chargé d'affaires, Mr. McCafferty, at San Salvador, in order to broaden the protection afforded foreigners by the four warships. No armed forces have been landed, the department was informed, but the ships are standing by prepared for any emergency.

Mr. McCafferty told the department the situation "seemed slightly improved" last night with news from the provinces indicating that General Martinez's Government was taking strong measures in the most seriously affected region. So far as could be ascertained, he said, the American colony has remained undisturbed.

HOME LOAN PROPOSAL SUPPORTED IN UTAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Extension of the income tax for the financing of state and local governmen. was urged at the annual meeting of the Utah State Realty Association. The membership decried the growing list of property tax delinquencies as inimical to the welfare of both real estate and local government. It urged wider use of the income tax as a basis of taxation.

The association also indorsed the proposal of President Hoover for a system of home loan discount banks. It pledged local support of efforts to enact legislation in establishing the system.

SHANGHAI'S CRISIS ISSUE FOR LEAGUE

Sino-Japanese Controversy Discussed at Geneva in Secret Session

SUN FO AND CHEN RESIGN IN NANKING

Chen's Demand for Break With Tokyo Fails to Get Support

Behind closed doors yesterday the members of the League Council, apart from the Chinese and Japanese delegates, went into the latest aspects of the Manchurian situation and the new developments that have come about at Shanghai. Further secret sessions on the same subject are announced. Opportunities were given to the Chinese and Japanese to state their respective cases.

Meanwhile the situation in Nanking is once more confused through the resignation of Mr. Sun Fo and Mr. Eugene Chen, leaders of the coalition government, mainly, it is said, through inability to win support for their policy of a break in diplomatic relations with Japan.

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 26—In three hours of secret session this morning 12 members of the League of Nations Council, leaving China and Japan outside, deliberated upon the action which the League can take in the critical situation which has arisen at Shanghai. Yesterday's speeches in which Dr. W. W. Yen of China, and Mr. Naotake Sato of Japan, repeated the allegations which for weary months have been exchanged between their two countries, had little bearing upon the problem which now faces the Council.

The question is whether the Council can effectively prevent the spread of hostilities in China proper, and helpfully intervene between the Japanese military forces and the Chinese civil authorities at Shanghai.

The spokesmen of the disputant countries before the Council today admitted that the dispatches from their governments reveal that the Shanghai situation is extremely critical. But the Council is beset by two conflicting forces. On the one hand, it is not in a mood to exert boldness in the Sino-Japanese conflict because of somewhat unfortunate experiences of recent months. On the other hand, there is a strong desire to redeem the League's damaged reputation by taking a forceful line in the present situation.

Without the antagonists, the present Council this morning surveyed the possibilities of action and apparently reached no decision, for further secret meetings are scheduled.

Sino-Japanese Debate

Yesterday's debate between Dr. Yen and Mr. Sato was marked by brief rhetorical sallies on the part of the Chinese and a lengthy soberly built-up argument from the Japanese spokesman. Mr. Sato unemotionally insisted that Japan's rôle in Manchuria is solely that of policeman, and many times he referred to the "mission" which the Japanese soldiers have to perform. He protested at the reprisals and incidents by which the Chinese have replied to the occupation of Manchuria and argued that the banditry of Manchuria was really semi-organized activity of the Chinese soldiers.

He repeated Japan's assurances that it has not any territorial aims, nor any intention of closing the open door. To all this, Dr. Yen replied with brief, but pointed, thrusts. The open door, said the Chinese, might remain open, but it would be so crowded with Japanese that nobody else could enter Dr. Yen expressed surprise that more Chinese had not undertaken reprisals upon Japanese individuals after the occupation of so much of their country.

Observers consider the debate significant, if only for Mr. Sato's concluding remarks. He laid great stress on the work of the investigating commission, saying, in words far more liberal than previously expressed by the Japanese delegates: "We do not know whether the results will be favorable or opposed to the Japanese view. We must await its results and only then consider the question as it deserves."

Assembly Hall Held Up

While the Manchurian debate held the center of the stage, other questions important to world organization and the future of the League were in a critical position. The resignation of Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, has actually been formulated, but not accepted by the Council, while national leaders have urged the Secretary-General to withdraw it at least until a more propitious moment. It is clear, apart from Sir Eric's personal wish to retire, that he is seeking a vote of confidence from League members because of his personal share in the Secretariat's attitude on the Manchurian conflict, which has aroused serious criticism.

Another question of administrative importance is raised by the decision to defer construction of the League's new Assembly Hall, which was to have adjoined the new library and Secretariat building already considerably advanced on the new site at Geneva.

This decision is dictated by shortage of funds. It will cost the League

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

HOUSE TO SPEED ACTION ON FUND TO AID BUSINESS

Senate Amendment Is Not Expected to Delay Passage of Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—A Senate amendment to the initial $500,000,000 appropriation for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation took the matter into conference with the House today, with a prospect of speedy agreement.

Meanwhile, conferences between the members of the corporation's board and treasury officials continued today, while quarters in the old Commerce Department building were being prepared to house the activities of the agency intended to stimulate business by etraordinary grants of federal credit.

A solid group of Republicans and Democrats in the Senate yesterday voted down all efforts to put limitations on the activity of the huge new $2,000,000,000 Finance Corporation, and by a succession of nonpartisan votes, after hours of debate, left the new Hoover corporation with its hands free to make loans as it sees fit.

Amendment in Conference

The amendment which went to conference provided for seed loans and clerk hire under the $50,000,000 allotment for agriculture in the original bill, and was added by the Senate so that this phase of the work can begin at once.

Other amendments offered by a group of Progressives and backed by a scattering support from other elements were all defeated. Their genere' object was to put a limit on the salaries of the executives of the corporations that secured loans from the new Hoover unit.

Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, contended that no corporation ought to have a loan if it paid any executive more than the salary of the Vice-President of the United States, namely $12,000. Senator Black said he felt private corporations ought not to ask for a loan if they paid salaries higher than members of Congress get, namely $10,000; but he stretched a point, and made it the salary figure of the Vice-President. The amendment was voted down 47 to 25. He next proposed $50,000 as a maximum salary sum, and was defeated 43 to 24. A later amendment, putting the top at $100,000, was beaten by 39 to 26.

Corresponding amendments were offered by Senator Henrik Shipstead (F.-L.) of Minnesota, proposing the withholding of loans from corporations which reduced wages of their employees earning less than $2000 and later, of those earning less than $100 a month. In all the amendments the effort of the Progressive group was the same; to put the opposition majority on record as allegedly favoring "big business."

Voted Down Amendments

The Senate majority did not appear to take the matter very seriously, however, and promptly voted down Progressive amendments when the opportunity arose. Final approval of the $500,000,000 appropriation came rapidly, and was quickly followed by confirmation of the three Hoover nominations for the board of the new corporation, namely Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Mr. Harvey C. Couch and Mr. Jesse H. Jones.

Senator William H. King (D.) of Utah also offered a resolution that the new corporation should pay its experts and technical staff only such sums as are paid "for like services" in private business. When this amendment went down without even a roll call, Senator King solemnly warned his colleagues that the way is open for the new credit agency to pay exorbitant sums and heavy legal fees to its advisers.

It was stated at the White House that several days might elapse before the seventh member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's board of directors is announced. The difficulty of selection is geographical and consists in picking the right man from a state north of Texas and west of the Mississippi. At the same time there is the desire of states of the Northeast to have a representative on the board. The seventh member will be a Democrat, and Mr. Hoover, it is learned, is preparing to make the choice with the assistance of Democrats in and out of Congress.

Senate committees resumed consideration today of proposals to aid depositors of closed banks, which President Hoover has announced is the next major item on his relief program. The two chief bills on the subject are those sponsored respectively by Senator Carter Glass (D.), of Virginia, which would include a liquidating agency in the Reserve System itself, and that sponsored by Senator John Thomas (R.), of Idaho, which would create the liquidating organ as a separate entity, to be known as the Depositors Relief Corporation.

His New Model—and Proud of It

Milk Wagon Noise Elimination Near, Experts Promise

The early morning milk wagon, the rattle and clank of which has long been a disturber of the sleeper's peace, may soon become as quiet as the "quiet on the Potomac."

Noise experts in New York have been experimenting with devices which may result in an end to the clashing of bottles and other noises. Bottle clashing, the experts say, causes the greatest noise, although if the wagon happens to have steel tires, almost an equal amount is caused by them. Most milk wagons, however, are equipped with rubber tires, and many concerns have even equipped their horses with rubber horseshoes in an endeavor to lessen the noise.

Boston milk companies, it was learned today, have not yet considered the New York experiments, but are interested in eliminating as much noise as possible on the routes of their wagons. Drivers are constantly cautioned to be as quiet as possible in making their delivieries, and few complaints are received.

Dr. W. R. Barss, Boston noise and sound expert, in commenting technically on the noise caused by milk wagons, said that a steel-tired wagon on a smooth macadam road registers 60 decibels. He explains a decibel as the smallest change of sound intensity perceptible to the average normal ear. A whisper, he said, at 4 feet, would register about 10 decibels. If the wagon happens to be traveling over a cobblestone road, Dr. Barss points out, the decibel rate would be increased seven points.

Senator Long Takes His Seat

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — Mr. Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana, former Governor, was sworn in yesterday as Senator, being escorted up the Senate aisle in the traditional custom by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, minority floor leader, rather than by his colleague, Senator Edwin S. Broussard (D.) of Louisiana, a political opponent.

The composition of the Senate is now 47 Democrats, 48 Republicans and one Farmer-Labor. The previous composition was 46 Democrats, 48 Republicans and one Farmer-Labor.

In an election just held, Mr. O. K. Allen, a Long supporter, was victorious for the Governorship fight, as successor of Mr. Long, Mr. Allen was with Mr. Long today. Mr. Allen's term does not begin till May, and a court fight is expected in Louisiana over control in the interim.

LIQUOR SPOILS OF $8,000,000 ARE SEIZED IN YEAR

Government Confiscations Include Many Boats and Automobiles

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — The United States Government, in its ceaseless warfare against violators of the national prohibition laws, annually captures from its enemies spoils approximately $8,000,000 in value, according to recent compilation of statistics here.

The largest financial loss inflicted on liquor smugglers and bootleggers by agents of the United States Coast Guard and the Customs Bureau is due to confiscation of prohibited liquors themselves. During the year (1930-1931) 160,369 cases were taken with an estimated valuation of $4,098,300.

The second heaviest loss to the lawbreaker is from confiscation of boats A total of 564 of these were taken in by federal agents during the year with an estimated value of $1,307,374. Figures for automobile seizures indicate that 2199, with a value of $676,767, were taken in.

Comparison of the figures for 1930-1931 with those for previous years indicated, it is pointed out, that bootleggers began using more expensive boats, for although the number confiscated was scarcely half that of the previous year the total valuation was greater.

Of the 564 taken the majority were small skiffs or motorboats of comparatively little value. Only 20 seagoing vessels were taken and of this number only 16 have as yet been confiscated.

In addition to these major spoils, the Government added 15 airplanes to its list of trophies during the year. Although of comparatively smaller value, their capture is considered a tribute to the alertness and comprehensive activity of the guardians of the law.

Liquor seizures increased in value during the year 1930-31 but fell off in number. This was due, it was explained, to the increase in the size of the patrol along the Canadian border, which materially reduced the quantity of smuggling and also the Canadian Government export ban which has had the effect of practically wiped out the traffic in beers and other liquors. Instead the bootleggers concentrated on distilled liquors, having a greater value and lesser bulk.

The total haul of liquor in the 1928-29 fiscal year by the Coast Guard and customs forces was 28,854 cases, tentatively valued at $3,542,620, on the basis of $20 a case. Seizures comprised 185,521 cases, valued at $3,865,600, in 1929-30, and 160,369 cases, valued at $4,095,300, in 1930-31.

In the six months before Jan. 1, 1932, seizures of 58,082 cases were estimated to have cost the bootleggers liquor worth $1,742,400.

Virtually all of the large rumrunners caught were of foreign register, and all of the 20 taken in the 1930-31 fiscal year were British.

Seizures and forfeitures since 1924-25, recorded by the department, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Seizures	Forfeitures
1924-25	35	10
1925-26	33	18
1926-27	31	20
1927-28	22	*28
1928-29	17	14
1929-30	19	13
1930-31	20	16

*Including vessels seised previously.

The geographic distribution of liquor smuggling was indicated in the following excerpt from the most recent annual report from the Department of Justice. It reads:

"That about three-fourths of the seizures have been made off the northeasterly coast of the United States indicates that a large proportion of the liquor smuggling is taking place in that locality.

"The French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, situated just south of Newfoundland, near the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, continue to be the headquarters of the north Atlantic smugglers. Reports indicate that the chief occupation of the islands consists in supplying the liquor runners with cargoes and facilitating their operations.

"'During the fiscal year 1931, 1,821,058 gallons of spirituous liquors were shipped to St. Pierre from Canada. There is no means of knowing how much is received from other sources. We feel safe in saying that practically all the liquor shipped there is intended for the American smuggling trade. So far the French Government has declined to coöperate with us in the suppression of the traffic."

ENGINEERS ASSIST JOBLESS COLLEAGUES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Studies for 17 public projects, requiring the service of more than 2000 engineers for from three to five months, have been completed by the Professional Engineers Committee on Unemployment, it was announced by Mr. H. de B. Parsons, chairman of the committee today. The committee, Mr. Parsons said, has carried a pay roll in excess of $2000 a week and hopes to increase it to $5000 through the contributions of engineers who now have jobs.

The committee does not duplicate the work of the Gifford, Gibson, Bliss or Straus committees or of the American Engineering Council, but coöperates with all of them. All engineers in need of relief are registered and aided without discrimination as to race or membership in engineering societies.

NEW YORK BAN URGED ON LEWD LITERATURE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—After conferring with Mr. Edward P. Mullrooney, police commissioner, on the question of banning objectionable magazines from the news stands yesterday, the Committee for Civic Decency, headed by Mr. Charles H. Tuttle, formerly United States Attorney, indicated that effective action would be taken soon against certain publications.

Action against the sale of obscene magazines on news stands is urgently needed, Mr. Tuttle declared. "The committee does not plan to seek any new legislation," Mr. Tuttle said in a statement last night. "I believe that the present law is adequate and affords effective machinery of enforcement."

Boston Collects $645,000 in First Day of Campaign

Boston's unemployed men and women enjoyed brighter prospects today, according to the unemployment relief campaign thermometer on the Boston Common, which at noon read $645,000.

Yesterday, the first day of the campaign, resulted in returns of $645,013.93 in pledges, checks and cash. The largest contribution, $540,000, was from the City of Boston and Suffolk County officials and employees. Mr. Carl Dennett, chairman of the committee on industry and finance, received pledges for coöperation from the Boston Elevated Railway and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, representing approximately 10,000 employees.

Practically every firm of the 62 leading industries in the city has been visited by the industry and finance committee. Today a flying squadron, composed of 1500 men, will visit every firm not previously approached. Fifty thousand windshield stickers bearing the question "Have you given your share?" are being distributed to garages, filling stations and other points.

The ward committees were busy all day yesterday, canvassing their districts from house to house. Yesterday's contributions included $10,000, representing the first installment from the Boston post office contribution, and $7831.70 from the Harvard University football season unemployment collections.

Hoover and MacDonald Praise Lillian Wald

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Miss Lillian D. Wald, founder and head of the Henry Street Settlement, was acclaimed as "a distinguished representative of the higher leadership in citizenship" last night by the Socity of the Genesee.

President Hoover, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt joined in the praise of Miss Wald by sending tributes to be read at the dinner.

YEAR OF STUDY AFTER DEGREE, DONHAM URGES

Harvard Business School Official Would Favor Distinction Students

In accordance with the policy of the Harvard Business School to stress in all its work the responsibility of business to the community, Dean W. B. Donham advises a third year of study for distinction students after the M. B. A. degree has been awarded .

"This year might properly be devoted," says Dean Donham in his annual report, "to further training and independent research in social problems relating to business."

Calling attention to a renewed interest in the social responsibilities of business and industrial leaders, Dean Donham says that the present industrial system has reached a state of development where the social ills caused by it can no longer by ignored by business itself.

"In a two-year course of study," he says, "it is necessary that the student be occupied primarily with instruction in the fundamental principles of business operations through analysis of problems and cases.

"The research task involved in formulating material for such a third year is both imposing and of high importance. One approach would be to appraise the major economic problems and their underlying trends in order to determine a sound basis for social planning.

"The school at present lacks funds for undertaking this program, but if adequate financing were obtained, research could be started at once. Preparation of preliminary plans is already under way."

Discussing personnel, he cites the increase in number of interviews held with applicants, and calls for $100,000 to place the Loan Fund on a sound basis. "Because of business conditions, unusually heavy demands were made on the fund, loans being granted to 248 students as compared with 198 last year, amounting to an increase of nearly $19,000."

Favorable mention was made of the new graduate schools of business recently started in London and Paris, both patterned after the Harvard department.

ABYSSINIANS JAILED

ADDIS ABABA, Abyssinia, Jan. 26 (AP)—Sentences of one year in prison and heavy fines were imposed yesterday on three policemen convicted of taking part in an altercation last week in which Mr. Addison E. Southard, United States Minister to the Court of Emperor Haile Selassie, was assaulted.

FRENCH GOVERNOR ON VISIT

MANILA, Jan. 26 (AP)—M. Pierre Pasquir, Governor - General of French Indo-China, arrived in Manila yesterday aboard the French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau for a five-day visit. He is returning the visit to Indo-China last spring of Mr. Dwight F. Davis, then Governor of the Philippine Islands.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Recital of English folk songs, by Mr. Steuart Wilson, English tenor, auspices Boston Music School Settlement, home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Douglas Cochrane, 257 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:30.

Demonstration and concert, benefit Cambridge Community Center, First Congregational Church, Garden Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Informal discussion in series on "The Girl and Her Mother," led by Miss Marie L. Donohoe, 7:30.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Citizens' Association, illustrated talk, "The Citizen and His Roadside," by Mr. James H. Taylor, Massachusetts highway landscape supervisor. Robert Gould Shaw School Hall, 8. (Public invited.)

Congregational Church Union: Annual meeting, reports of officers, election of officers; address, "New Horizons in Religion," by the Rev. Russell Henry Stafford, D. D.; devotion service by the Rev. Frank T. Jensen; Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 7:45. (Public invited.)

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 2, 8:30.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: Second meeting in conference; subject: "A Look at the Orient," with several speakers; Dr. Ada L. Comstock, presiding; Agassiz House, Cambridge, 8.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Jan. 30.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Good Companions," 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Eine Freundin So Goldig Wie Du," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

Music

Symphony Hall—Paul Robeson, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian Sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Travelers' Aid Society: Annual meeting, address, "Mobilizing to Meet Economic Distress," by Mayor James M. Curley, home of Miss Rose L. Dexter, 400 Beacon Street, 3:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meetings (all day), New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers; luncheon, 12:30. Bridge and fashion show, Dartmouth Women's Club, 2. Afternoon dance, 4:30 to 7. Meeting, Women's Scholarship Association.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: Second day of foreign affairs school; "Russia in the Far East," by Bruce Hopper, 10:30; "England at the Cross Roads," by Prof. William Y. Elliott, 11:30; "America and World Economics," by Prof. Anton De Haas, 2:30; "The Crisis in the Gold Standard," by John H. Williams, 2:30; Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, Cambridge.

New England Women's Press Association: Meeting, address, "Mexico in Journalism," by Miss Bessie N. Stratton, Hotel Statler, afternoon.

Readings of "Le Soldat de Plomb et la Danseuse de Papier," and "Isolonsnou Gustave," by Mme. Jeanne Roulet-Pavey, home of Miss Grace Nichols, 107 Chestnut Street, 11:30.

Junior League: Discussion of "Prohibition," by Mrs. Guy Waring and Mrs. William H. Brown, headquarters, Zero Marlborough Street, 11.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10, through Jan. 30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays, from 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5 Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Book Illustrations of the Fifteenth Century; loan exhibition of most important examples from all the great centers of book illustration. Through Feb. 29. Twenty Drawings of Old Boston, by Lester G. Hornby. Through Feb. 1. Mayan Objects, new acquisitions. Seventeenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Loan exhibition of sculpture and drawings by George Kolbe. Through Jan. 29.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors. Through Jan. 30.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway and Museum Road—An exhibition of works by Rodney J. Burn and Robin Guthrie, recently appointed directors of drawing and painting in the school. Jan. 18 to 30.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and Continental Masters.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Jean Jacques Haffner of Algiers, Tunis and surrounding districts.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Jan. 30.

Schervee Studios, 685 Boylston Street—General print display.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Earlom. Also a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by C. Scott White Through Feb. 2. European sketches by Kay Peterson. Through Feb. 13.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain late tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature; moderate south to west winds; minimum temperature tonight about 36.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy followed by rain or snow late tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight and in south portion Wednesday.

Vermont: Rain tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; colder Wednesday afternoon in north portion; colder Wednesday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain late tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds, becoming fresh, possibly strong, Wednesday, and overcast weather with rain late tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	32	44	Montreal	22	30
Bismarck	22	42	Nantucket	32	42
Boston	32	42	New Orleans	68	68
Buffalo	36	36	New York	34	42
Calgary	54	40	Norfolk, Va.	44	52
Charleston	54	62	North Platte	38	46
Chicago	36	42	Philadelphia	36	44
Cincinnati	36	46	Phoenix, Ariz.	30	54
Denver	26	36	Pittsburgh	34	40
Eastport, Me.	14	28	Portland, Me.	26	40
Hatteras	46	56	Raleigh	42	58
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	34	46
7p.m. Jan. 25	76		St. Paul	26	40
Helena, Mont.	28	34	Salt Lake City	6	30
Huron, S. D.	12	36	San Francisco	44	50
Jacksonville	64	72	Santa Fe, N.M.	2	20
Kansas City	34	46	Seattle	36	42
Key West	74	80	Tampa	62	82
Los Angeles	48	60	Washington	32	50
Memphis	46	56	Wichita, Kan.	32	42
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Williston, N.D.	12	40

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 26. B—Maximum Jan. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 1:10 p. m., Wednesday 1:40 a. m.
Height of tides 10.3 feet, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:20 p. m.

SCHOOLS HEAD IS NAMED

PORTSMOUTH, R. I., Jan. 26 (AP)—Mr. Leonard L. Main, principal of the Webster (Mass.) High School, has been selected for the position of superintendent of schools of this town and Middletown, succeeding Mr. Roland Chatterton, who becomes principal of a trade school in Providence.

FIRM GETS TAX REFUND

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—A refund of $280,305 to the Norton Company, Worcester, Mass., for overassessment of income tax in 1918 was announced yesterday by the Internal Revenue Bureau. The bureau withheld $35,593 in connection with a deficiency in tax in 1919.

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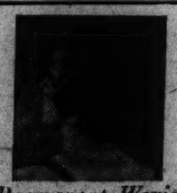

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EDUCATOR URGES BEARS IN MARKET BALANCE BUDGET

New York Man Would Take Half of Gains and Tax Shorts Double

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—A proposal to take away one-half of their gains from those who made vast profits by short selling during 1931 was made yesterday in the House Ways and Means Committee as an alternative to other methods of raising increased revenue to balance the budget.

The plan was advanced by Mr. Joseph J. Klein of New York, associate professor of taxation at the City College of New York and a member of a firm of certified public accountants. Mr. Klein also proposed that for 1932, short selling be taxed at twice the maximum rate on incomes.

Estimating that short-sellers "profited in the aggregate to the extent of $1,000,000,000" during 1931 Mr. Klein believed the levy would bring betwen $200,000,000 and $400,000,000 into the Federal treasury.

His proposal was intended to make up to the Treasury the loss of additional revenue anticipated from methods Mr. Klein opposed. He was against the plan to make income tax increase retroactive, against a proposal to prevent deduction of capital losses from income and in favor of limiting all increases to the years 1932 and 1933.

Mr. Klein also urged supplementation of federal revenue by a 25 per cent levy on all the receipts "from all sources" or persons or organizations convicted of engaging in bootlegging or other illegal activities. The objective is to tax the vast illegal profits which are supposed to be accruing to "racketeers" and other outlawed operators.

Admitting the impossibility of actually taxing income from illegal activities Mr. Klein, nevertheless, saw no reason why, when once a violator has been apprehended, a share of his gains should not be confiscated. He pointed out that in the past the Government has sued and collected for unreported income.

If back income taxes can be recovered from bootleggers and the source of the incomes shown to have been illegal Mr. Klein saw no reasons why the Government should not further penalize the illegal operator by a 25 per cent levy on his profits.

Other witnesses yesterday included Mr. Richard S. Doyle, member of the committee on taxation of the American Bar Association who favored extending the authority of the board of tax appeals, and Mr. James H. Winston, tax attorney, who referred to injustices in the operation of the present estate tax.

Mr. Winston pointed out that since the estate tax is based on the valuation at time of decease in some recent cases the tax when due has exceeded the total value of the estate. He recommended revision of the law basing the rate of the tax on the valuation at the time of decease but making that rate payable on the valuation 18 months later, or at time of payment of the tax.

Extension Granted Southern Pacific

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Southern Pacific Company, largest of all American transportation systems, yesterday was authorized in an Interstate Commerce Commission decision to extend its properties nearly 2000 miles into all of the important Mississippi River crossings between St. Louis and New Orleans.

Acquisition by the Great Western Railroad Holding Company of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, also known as the Cotton Belt, was approved conditionally by the commission.

The action, taken over protest of the other western transcontinental systems, gives the Southern Pacific direct access to St. Louis, Cairo, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark.; and Memphis, Tenn.

Ancient Printing Shown in Newark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 26—An exhibition of printing prior to 1500, the first of a series of exhibits on typography and its origins, has been opened at the Newark Public Library. The exhibit, part of the R. C. Jenkinson collection of fine printing, includes about 100 specimens from the work of Guttenberg, Aldus, Pynson, Fust and Schaumer, Ulrich Zell, Amerbach, and other early European printers.

An unusually complete survey of fifteenth-century printing, illustrating the spread of printing in western Europe and the origins of some of the classic type faces, is comprised in the exhibit, which traces the spread of printing by German printers into Italy, France and other European countries.

Supplementing the examples assembled by Haebler are such items as a page of Gutenberg's 42-line Bible, a copy of the Nuremberg Chronicle printed by Koberger, a page from Antoine Verard's "Book of the Hours" and several fifteenth-century manuscripts.

Examples of early paper making also are shown.

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Collective Action Held Remedy For Canning Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—More collective thinking, translated into individual action, instead of every man for himself, was the formula given the canning industry for overcoming its difficulties by Nils A. Olsen, chief of the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, at the annual meeting of the National Canners' Association which opened here yesterday.

The canners came together with stabilization of the industry, action to meet changing conditions and preparation for getting their share of prosperity when it returns as the primary objective, and at the suggestion of Mr. Olsen, have undertaken to work out the basis of a stabilization program to be accomplished with the coöperation of the Department of Agriculture. They appointed a committee of 13, headed by Mr. B. C. Nott, president of the W. R. Roach Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., to consider the problem.

The canning industry, Mr. Olsen said, must build up an adequate market information service, not only to gather data on supply and demand, but to analyze it thoroughly, and then the individual canners must apply these findings in their own businesses to make them effective. The canning industry, he said, is "sorely short in the statistics it needs to solve its problems."

The keynote of the situation was sounded in the annual address of the association's president, Mr. Francis A. Harding of Watertown, Mass., who said that "whether or not the industry will prosper along with other lines of business when the hoped-for better times arrive, depends largely, if not entirely, on what canners do now to get their house in order."

Floating Classroom for Alaska

Wide World

SCHOOL SHIP NORTH STAR READY TO LEAVE THE WAYS AT SEATTLE, WASH.

Arctic School Ship Put Into Water At Seattle Ceremony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Before her keel touched the water, the North Star, the new arctic school ship launched here recently, had had romance thrust upon her. For months Alaskans had been choosing her name, the final choice having been decided back in the offices of the Department of the Interior in Washington, D. C.

The water with which she was christened was obtained at Point Barrow when the old school ship Boxer was there last summer, and her sponsor was an Alaskan-born girl, Miss Elizabeth Pullen, now a student at the University of Washington. Gov. George A. Parks came from Alaska to represent the Department of the Interior and Mr. C. W. Hawkesworth from Juneau represented the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The North Star's reception in northern waters will be even more eventful than her launching. All winter the new school ship has been heralded from Ketchikan to Point Barrow. She will make three trips during the season fetching schoolteachers, mail, reindeer, ivory, groceries, gasoline, Eskimos and schoolhouses. To many points north of Bering Strait she will be the one touch from the outside world in the entire year.

Although it is built of wood, it is for that reason better adapted to combat the ice floes of the arctic. It is sheathed in stout Australian ironwood. With a 1800-horsepower Diesel engine and with electric anchor windlass, electric winches and steering gear, the North Star goes equipped for utility as well as romance. Capt. S. T. L. Whitlam, who has been master of the school ship for years, will command the new ship.

Locomotive Shops Take in 1700 Men

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26—Seventeen hundred men returned to work in the West Albany locomotive shops of the New York Central Railroad yesterday, 1200 on the day shift and 500 on the night shift. The car shops still are closed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 26 (AP)—The Consolidated Aircraft Corporation announced yesterday that it would take on 400 additional employees within the next few months as a result of orders which assured full production during 1932.

Last summer the company employed 500 workers, while its pay roll numbers 800 at present. Peak employment of 1200 probably would be reached "within a month or so," officials said.

PADEREWSKI VISITS HOOVERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP) — Mr. Ignace Jan Paderewski yesterday lunched with the President and Mrs. Hoover at the White House.

Roumania Aids Its Peasantry By Long-Term Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The Roumanian state, in a very radical and decisive manner, has come to the aid of the heavily indebted peasants. It has passed a law, converting their obligations into very long term loans, bearing 4 per cent interest, payable in annual installments, and guaranteed by the state.

The peasants, at least for the moment, have been released from the clutches of the usurer. They have been freed from the necessity of paying interest of 40, 50 and 60 per cent on rapidly mounting obligations and now leave their troubles to the Minister of Finances.

This means that peasant debts have been virtually cancelled; promissory notes are invalidated. Direct collections can no more be made. Foreclosures are a thing of the past. The banks dealing with peasants find that all normal transactions come to an end. They cannot collect the money they have out, nor can they lend any more on mortgages, since the land of the small peasants is tied up—it is held by the state as security for the old debts which it is paying for them.

This means a new era for country bankers. An expropriation has been made. A certain amount of property in valuable papers has been confiscated for the public good. Of course, many bankers vigorously opposed this extremely radical measure, but others accepted it with complaisance, since, even without this law, debts were not collectable and many promissory notes were without value.

DATE FOR FREEDOM ASKED BY FILIPINOS

MANILA, Jan. 26 (AP)—A group of independence advocates headed by Gen. Emilio Aquinaldo, president of the Veterans of the Revolution, yesterday cabled Representative Butler B. Hare, chairman of the House Insular Committee, that "a great majority of the Filipino people favor a self-executory grant of independence at a definitely established date.

The cable said immediate independence was desired with only such delay as was necessary for the orderly transfer of sovereignty. Several bills now before Congress provide for a self-executory transition period.

Unselfish Devotion Lacking in World, Einstein Declares

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP)—Declaring that the basis of European-American civilization is "critically shaken," Dr. Albert Einstein, distinguished German physicist, last night struck at what he deemed to be the causes of this condition.

"Do we not cling to international agreements whose economic impossibility has long been known but not publicly recognized?" he asked at one point.

Dr. Einstein was a speaker at a dinner at the California Institute of Technology, honoring him. Dr. Charles A. Beard, distinguished historian, and Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, formerly president of Cornell University, also spoke on foreign relations.

"The basis of our European-American civilization is critically shaken," said Dr. Einstein, "and a feeling of perplexity and fear has mastered all in the face of the immediate internal forces that threaten us in our existence. . . . It is not in intelligence that we lack for the overcoming of evil, but we lack in the unselfish responsible devotion of men in the service of the common weal."

Nationalization of Industry By Uruguay, for State Alone

Elimination of All Competition Against the Government in Various Fields, to Go On With the Sole Object of Domestic Benefits

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MONTEVIDEO, Uru., Jan. 26—While other countries have experimented with national monopolies to insure foreign loans, Uruguay has nationalized one industry after another with domestic benefits as the objective.

Since the first monopolistic venture of Uruguay in 1911 the wisdom of state ownership has never been a major political issue. The leaders and the people of the Republic are as single-minded in their approval of the program as in their approval of the Government—and the country is one of two in South America—Colombia is the other—which have not participated in the Latin-American revolutionary wave of the last two years.

Uruguay's ventures into the sale of life insurance; the packing of meats; the manufacture of chemicals, electric power and cement; the refinement of petroleum and industrial alcohol; the operation of railways, hotels, casinos and a cabaret, and the conduct of port services are in the hands of separate boards.

Each board is an autonomous group, collecting its own revenues, controlling its own expenditures and taking whatever steps of expansion or retrenchment it deems wise. Members of the boards are accountable only to the elective national administrative council which helps the President run the country. The council appoints them for four-year terms.

Members of these boards and their subordinates, down to the least employee, receive a portion of profits depending upon the importance of their posts and their length of service.

The national treasury, which expects ultimately to profit as Uruguay's program of monopolization matures, has not yet benefitted from its investments in nationalization of industry, but neither has it been embarrassed by its expenditures in that direction.

In most fields the monopolies have met interest and repaid invested principal regularly and have had enough besides to expand steadily. One of the original objectives—the finding of new sources of national revenue—has been waived while Uruguayans reap what the Government regards as compensatory benefits in improved service and lower prices.

The first and oldest state monopoly, the National Insurance Bank, has been the most profitable. Starting with minor branches and advancing steadily into the more lucrative fields of life, fire and maritime insurance, it has shown a steadily favorable balance and has made some profits for the treasury. But Uruguay counts these of less importance than, for instance, the $500,000 recently distributed among holders of frost-insurance policies after a late cold wave. The money is credited with having averted economic failure for scores of farmers.

The only definitely unprofitable enterprise, officials say, has been the operation of some 600 miles of secondary rail lines, and this has not deterred the country from expectation of railway profits when larger private lines revert to the Government.

Study Woman, She's the Grocer's 'Boss,' Official Tells National Association

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—It's important for a grocer to know his groceries, of course; but it's just as important for him to understand the American woman, the National Wholesale Grocers' Association was told today by its secretary, Mr. M. L. Toulme, at its convention here. She is the grocer's "boss," Mr. Toulme observed, adding that if the grocer wants to succeed he better study his chief customer, the modern woman.

"The business men who early grasped the significance of the feminine move in America are the ones who have been successful during the past 25 years," said this grocery expert. "Not even Henry Ford, who exploited bare utility and value, was able to avoid stream lines, color and nice gadgets.

"When men bought the groceries, the old corner store, with its warm stove and its comfortable chairs and helter-skelter methods of storekeeping, was good enough. Women have sounded the doom of all this. The old grocery store has gone the way of the old Ford.

"After years of contacting, conferring and reacting with the advertising fraternity and after poring over women's magazines awed and amazed, your secretary feels qualified to attempt to describe the new boss in a few bold strokes:

"The American woman maintains a neat and clean home and she wants to trade at a store that is neat and clean.

"She insists upon thinking that she is getting her money's worth. . . . She is an incurable shopper: she makes the trip to the grocery an event; she wants to see and feel things. She loves deference and attention: the store with the suave voice, a smile and courtesy gets her business.

"The American woman may be coaxed, but not high-pressured into depending upon the judgment of her retailer as to brands and commodities. But she demands fulfillment of promises, so beware of trying to fool her even once. There will be no second opportunity.

"The American woman is a free spender. It is a great satisfaction to her to own nice things. Let her roam about the store among tempting foods, attractively displayed, and the sales will take care of themselves."

YOUR
children
SHOULD HAVE
GOOD TEETH

THE CARE you give your children's teeth *at the start* is of vital importance in after years. Don't let them risk damage with harsh abrasives, bleaches or astringents. See that they use a *safe* dentifrice.

How will you select such a dentifrice?

Squibb's is a modern, scientific dentifrice. It is made with more than 50% Milk of Magnesia.

There is no grit in Squibb's—no astringent—nothing which might injure.

Children, as well as their elders, enjoy using Squibb Dental Cream. It cleans beautifully, and leaves such a pleasant, refreshing taste. Make Squibb's your family dentifrice today.

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SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

THE SKI SUIT

Practical experience in the Engadine and at St. Moritz has demonstrated the superiority of Brooks Brothers' new ski suit. The blouse is of blue gabardine, with talon slide front, and vertical talon slide breast pockets. The trousers are made of Austrian Loden cloth...snow-proof, full and comfortable in cut, but shaped to fit the ankles closely. We recommend the Norwegian ski boot of specially treated leather, with grooved and bevelled heel.

Ski trousers of blue Loden cloth $12
Blouse of Navy blue Gabardine $17
English grain Norwegian ski boots $20
Shetland sweaters in New Red $14
Tasselled ski puttees, hand-knitted $6.50

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Cadillac's Greatest Achievement

Cadillac invites your inspection of its four distinguished new cars ☆ LaSalle V-8 Cadillac V-8, Cadillac V-12 and Cadillac V-16 ☆ A completely new approach to every aspect of fine-car designing ☆ Advancements include Triple-Silent Syncro-Mesh Transmission, Full Range Ride Regulator and Controlled Free Wheeling ☆ Brilliant new styling by Fisher and Fleetwood ☆ On display at the Automobile Show and Cadillac-LaSalle showrooms ☆ LaSalle prices from $2395, Cadillac from $2795, f. o. b. Detroit

☆ STANDARD OF THE WORLD ☆

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

STREAMLINING TREND NOTED IN AUTOMOBILES

New Models at the Boston Show Give Visitors Impression of Speed

A definite, though somewhat cautious trend towards streamlining is apparent in the motorcar designs now on display at the Boston Automobile Show. Rounded and V-shaped radiators, sloping windshields and rear-ends, torpedo-shaped headlights, arched tops with rounded corners and cowled fenders lend a racy aspect to these 1932 models.

Speed is the predominant effect resulting from these early experiments in reducing air resistance. Even when the cars are standing still, the observer gleans the same impressions of speed as though he were gazing at a racing automobile pictured on the cover of a magazine.

Lower bodies add to the general effect of speed. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether the V-shape or the rounded projections yield the best results. At this period, the V-shape evidently is the most popular, primarily because of the possibilities it affords for promoting stylish lines.

The removal of the outer sun visor on practically every car has not detracted from the stylishness of the forward ends due to the almost universal use of the sloping windshield. The outer sun visor, manufacturers say, provides an air pocket causing a heavy drag on the motor. Elimination of the visor is said to add 7 to 9 per cent to the top speed of the cars without increase in horsepower.

At speeds of 35 to 40 miles an hour, streamlining has little effect except to give the cars an ultra-modern appearance, show officials explained. But as the speedometer advances to 60 and 65, streamlining's vs, value is apparent in safety and economy.

Manufacturers have also discovered that a streamlined apron over the gasoline tonk at the rear increases speed and adds to beauty. Moldings have received special attention while hub-caps, wire wheels and modernized door-handles, carry out the same idea.

Streamlining has resulted in other changes in the cars such as lower tops, smaller windows and a general tendency to distribute weight more evenly. Streamlining, unless it beautifies, will not be accepted by the public, dealers declare. The higher the speed, the lower the center of gravity must be. Yet there must be sufficient ground clearance. To meet this situation, several manufacturers have slanted the differential on the rear axle to allow a wider clearance between the ground and the housing and at the same time enable them to lower the body.

Motion Pictures

Fine Arts Theater

Miss Marjorie Cohen, accomplished pupil of Matthay, gave a half-hour piano recital at the Fine Arts Theater at 9 o'clock last evening.

This week's feature, "Eine Freundin So Goldig Wie Du" (A Sweetheart as Dear as You) is made to invite laughter. The response, by acceptance or regrets, depends on the personal equation. Those who like farce, thick, broad and wholesome (and to some persons as tasteless) as bread and molasses, will be amused. Others will find "laughter holding both his sides" coyly remaining just around the corner and never quite arriving.

Anny (Anny Ondra) comes out of the everywhere in a fantastic old Ford with domestic conveniences, into a dentist's office so elaborately equipped and so curiously run that prospective patrons looking for reasonable service and expense would better stop away. The absurd complications which must ravel and unravel before Orphan Anny and the dentist (André Pilot) reach the final forward look to the altar, make the story.

Anny Ondra is reputed to be a popular comédienne in German film circles. Her methods seem as exaggerated as her eyelashes (we understand they have to be pasted on one by one). Or are blonde curls the only necessary passport to popularity, in Berlin as in Hollywood? André Pilot seems to have done a lot of cramming for midyears in the Art of Arrow Collar Advertisements. If the hero thereof is his ideal, he has attained it. Felix Bressart, who figures as a Friend, is the real comedian. His appearance, whether fortuitous or acquired, is with him, and he can be gauche and stupid very cleverly. There were other familiar faces in the cast not mentioned in the printed program.

It is true that to the non-German listener the subtler passages of humor are missed. The lines, for all we know, may be exceedingly funny. The pantomime, which was all we could understand, did not seem so to us. The incidental music was gay, without distinction. M. L.

Shoe Industries In Massachusetts Employ 56,022

Massachusetts, which leads the United States in shoe manufacturing, has 769 boot and shoe, cut stock and shoe findings establishments, employing an average of 56,022 wage earners, to whom are paid $58,156,338 in wages and whose work results in products valued at $244,417,741.

Government figures show production of footwear in the entire United States to be 296,636,157 pairs for the first 11 months of 1931, of which Massachusetts produced 68,948,362 pairs.

In the census of manufactures for Massachusetts, covering the year 1930, and just issued by the State Department of Labor and Industries, the production of boots and shoes is the largest industry, from the viewpoint of value of products. The report shows a total of 9586 manufacturing establishments of all kinds producing products valued at $2,676,387,256 for the year. These industries, combined, used $1,333,317,227 worth of stock and materials, employed 481,449 wage earners, and paid them $573,838,044 in wages.

Woolen and worsted goods production constituted the second largest industry, with products valued at $156,943,782, as a result of the work of 35,104 wage earners in 145 establishments, to whom were paid $39,245,500 in wages Closely allied to the textile industry is that of dyeing and finishing of textiles, which is composed of 56 establishments employing 13,081 wage earners who received $14,838,020 and whose work resulted in products valued at $75,853,910. Knit goods establishments numbered 80, employing 8133 wage earners to whom were paid $7,878,614 and whose work resulted in products valued at $34,379,056.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

It is now definitely announced that Miss Katherine Cornell will begin her spring tour in Besier's "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" at the Shubert Theater in Boston, Feb. 15.

The Priestley-Knoblock play, made from Mr. J. B. Priestley's novel, "The Good Companions," is in its last week at the Shubert.

Mr. Paul Green's play of a decayed southern family, "The House of Connelly," will be presented at the Tremont, beginning next Monday evening, by the Group Players of New York.

Escudero, new Spanish dancer, will make his first Boston appearance at Symphony Hall tomorrow evening.

The annual Boston season of the Chicago Civic Opera Company begins Monday evening at the Boston Opera House, with "Tosca."

Mr. Burton Holmes's travel talk at Symphony Hall Friday evening and Saturday afternoon will be on Italy.

EPISCOPALIAN CLUB HEARS TALK BY BYRD

Men of the Byrd antarctic expedition were praised highly by their chief, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, at the annual meeting and dinner of the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts, in the Copley-Plaza last night, where he was the principal speaker. His talk included a description of the arctic and antarctic regions. He also presented motion pictures of his south polar flight.

Mr. Henry R. Brigham was elected president of the club. Other officers chosen include Mr. J. Gilbert Swift Jr. and Mr. Edward V. French, vice-presidents; Mr. F. Nathaniel Perkins, treasurer, and Mr. Richard C. Evarts, secretary.

SHIP LINES ARE MERGED

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 26 (AP)—Rogers and Webb, ship agents, announced here yesterday that the Yankee Line, operating freight steamers to Germany from North American ports, has been absorbed by the American Hampton Roads Line, whose steamers run to United Kingdom ports. Ships operated by both lines are owned by the U. S. Shipping Board.

For Anyone in a Hurry, Here's the Answer

A. T. Kelly

GEORGE BENNIE, INVENTOR, CALLS THIS A RAIL-PLANE

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Arthur Crowley, songs.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 Joe Rine's Orchestra.
6:25 Boston Unemployment Relief Program.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys: sketch.
7:00 Del Castillo, organist.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Jack Beauvais and Del Castillo.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; orchestra; Barry Devine, baritone.
9:30 NBC, Pullet Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; Marek Weber's Orchestra from Berlin; Joe Moss's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maltine story.
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Black Iron Blackbirds, male trio.
7:30 Harry Michaels, pianist.
7:45 NBC, William Hard, speaking from Geneva.
8:00 NBC, Voters Service; addresses.
8:30 Melody Speedway; orchestra; quartet; piano novelty.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; "Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler"; orchestra.
10:00 "Mary, Alice and George."
10:15 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lue and Em.
10:45 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:30 "Musical Mirror"; Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Eleanor Talcott, songs.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Melody Duets: soloists; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club: Interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Organ and piano duets; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Ed" Sullivan; Florens Ziegfeld; "Buddy" Rogers; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Necco Sweet Tones: Edward Jardon, tenor; string ensemble.
10:15 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Meet the Artist; interview.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, "Going to Press."
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:15 Reis and Dunn, comedy and songs.
6:30 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; quartet.
6:45 CBS, Streets Orchestra; soloist.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery: Prof. J. R. Lunt.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Band.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 Book talk, Dr. William Allen.
9:00 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 CBS, Cali-Bama Co-eds.
10:30 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:45 Democratic National Committee.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Matinée Dance.
2:00 p. m.—Songs, Lou Baker.
2:30 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 p.m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the organ.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, "Four Eton Boys."
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Talk, Countess Margit Bethlen.
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, La Forge Berumen Musicale.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Francis J. Cronin, organist.

Harvard Student Earnings Reach $282,093 in Year

Employment conditions at Harvard for students of the university during the year 1930-31 were the best in the history of the Student Employment Office.

Mr. Russell T. Sharpe '28, the secretary for student employment, showed in his annual report to President Lowell that the earnings of the students for the year ended Sept. 30, 1931, were considerably higher than in the previous year, reaching a total of $282,093. This total included only the reported earnings of students and $92,934 earned through university jobs, such as waiting on table and class monitoring.

An increase of 161 in the total number of applicants who sought work through this office, brought the grand total to 1959 students or practically 23 per cent of the entire University enrollment. Of this number 986, or approximately 55 per cent, were placed in some kind of a position, also an increase of 198 placements over last year.

In the distribution of individual earnings, there was an encouraging gain in the number of students earning up to $400, indicating that the office had been of assistance to the group which needs help most.

WORKERS GET $168,844

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 26 (AP)—Workers in the General Electric plant here were paid $168,844 from the unemployment fund during the year ending Dec. 1, 1931, it was made public yesterday. The sum was obtained through contributions in equal amounts from the company and its employees.

PLANE ON RAILS HITS 120 MILES AN HOUR IN BRITAIN

Monorail Car Hung Above Steam Tracks Speeds Up Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Just a century after George Stephenson's locomotive, Rocket, jerked a train along at the unheard-of speed of about 20 miles an hour, Mr. George Bennie is claiming smooth and cheap passenger transport at 120 miles an hour with his propeller-driven railplane.

The present state of Mr. Bennie's system is that an experimental stretch has been built above a section of railway line on the North Eastern Railway. The inventor claims that fast passenger traffic should be completely separated from slow or heavy goods traffic.

By building a railplane system of transport over the existing railways for the carriage of fast passenger, mails, and perishable goods service, revenue now lost to the railways would flow back to them. Railplanes would act as feeders to the main lines, taking all passenger traffic, leaving the lines free for high-speed freight traffic.

The stream-lined passenger cars are driven by airplane propellers fore and aft. They are suspended from a steel girder, and underneath are prevented from swinging by a sway-frame. The cars can be driven, either by electric motors or by internal combustion engines, according to local conditions. Adhesion does not enter into the calculations. In this system, it is asserted that the net weight carried is a greater proportion of the total weight carried than in any other known method of transport.

Although at present there is no length of the system available to try out the car at speed Mr. Bennie says that under normal nonstop conditions, even greater speeds than 120 miles an hour could be secured by an increase of horsepower. The average cost of construction is estimated at £19,000 a mile, as compared with £45,000 to £60,000 a mile of double-track railway.

Music

Monday Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the third of its Monday series of concerts in Symphony Hall last night. The program was made up of Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture, the Sibelius Symphony No. 4 in A minor, Scriabin's Piano Concerto in F sharp minor and Tchaikovsky's Fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini." Miss Lilias MacKinnon was the soloist.

The last two numbers on the list were virtual novelties. The Scriabin Concerto had not been played before at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the Tchaikovsky item had lain on the shelves of Symphony all for 22 years. We should not be surprised if both scores were returned to the library to rest in peace for another decade or two.

The concerto belongs to the composer's early period, before he became concerned with "The Mystery" and the "synthetic chord." It is conventional in form and has some of the romantic appeal of an earlier day, though its thematic material is a feeble echo of Chopin. The melody of the Andante, in particular, is banal, and the variations are naïve. Miss MacKinnon was a competent if not a distinguished soloist.

You would never doubt that the Fantasia was written by the composer of the "Pathetic" Symphony. Full of sound and fury, it would be a rousing closing number if it were not so long. When he named it, Tchaikovsky for once erred on the side of restraint; surely it depicts nothing less than the complete "Divine Comedy."

The symphony, one of the most somber and least ingratiating of its author's list, yet one of powerful musical and emotional content, had an eloquent and stirring performance and was received rather more appreciatively than it was at a Friday concert last fall. L. A. S.

Hudson Carmody

Last night, in Jordan Hall, Mr. Hudson Carmody, bass, gave a recital to the accompaniments of Mr. Reginald Boardman. Mr. Carmody listed a pair of arias by Handel; "Vier Ernste Gesänge" by Brahms; an aria each by Wagner and Verdi; a trio of songs by Trunk, and others by Strauss, Sanderson, Taylor, and Sarjeant.

If we mistake not, this recital marked Mr. Carmody's début in Boston as a professional singer. His performance revealed him a singer of ability, possessing a voice of pleasant quality in the lower and middle registers—a quality which might easily be carried to the top of his excellent range were he less inclined to harden the tones of his upper voice. One regretted this tendency during the performance of "Honor and Arms" from "Samson," and again in the Brahms numbers, which require not only excellence of interpretation but also a voice entirely free from restrictions. Unfortunately, Mr. Carmody was unable to transmit to his listeners that which he may have found in the songs, since variety of tonal effects and resonant top notes were not always evident.

Probably the three lieder by Trunk gave him as satisfactory a vehicle as any for the display of his no inconsiderable talent. Diction was clear, and although we quarrel at times with his pronounciation, there was slight doubt as to what story each song might be telling.

If Mr. Carmody would give the greatest pleasure with his voice, he must now look to the technical details of tone production, with emphasis upon vocal freedom. He must also add the more delicate tints in tonal color to his palette, which now contains, largely, the more substantial hues. An audience which filled Jordan Hall gave Mr. Carmody warm applause and brought him back for encores. And our record of the recital will not be complete without mention of the excellent accompaniments offered by Mr. Boardman. G. M. S.

BEVERLEY CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Mr. James R. Beverley of Texas to be Governor of Porto Rico.

CITIES TO HOLD INDIVIDUALITY, BEALE ASSERTS

Metropolitan Boston Bill Takes No Control From Them, He Declares

No forfeiture of city or town control over its own affairs is contemplated in the Metropolitan Boston bill now pending in the Legislature.

In offering this explanation of the legislation he has proposed, Prof. Joseph H. Beale of Harvard told students of Metropolitan Boston plans at the Harvard Law School, yesterday, that his bill merely requires that the Metropolitan Boston district be placed under the supervision of an elective body rather than the present commission which is appointed by the Governor.

Opposition to the bill noted in the Legislature, he said, springs from a misunderstanding of its true texture. His act calls for the establishment of a metropolitan system composed of 42 towns and cities under the administration of a commission to be appointed by a metropolitan council. The council, in turn, would have one representative elected from each town and city, with additional representatives for each 20,000 inhabitants. The council would elect its own metropolitan city president.

Professor Beale explained that this is the only plan which effects a merger without a merger, so to speak. He praised the government system of the New England town as one of the most successful, but he hoped, through his plan of centralizing interests, to promote more economically conducted municipal affairs.

"The metropolitan organization will not only voice the needs of the district," he said, "but it will occupy itself in planning for its future development."

To a large extent, the professor continued, outlying towns and cities are directly interested in the development of Boston because what is for the interest of one part of the district is for the interest of the whole. A lapse in Boston's industrial advancement would result in as heavy a decline in municipal businesses, he pointed out. Contrarily, Boston's expansion, he added, would have a similar progressive reaction on outlying municipal business. The qualities of character and ability, now scattered about Greater Boston, would, if united, foster Boston's advancement to a higher place in the national spotlight, he concluded.

Boston Art Notes

Doll & Richards

Water colors by Mr. C. Scott White are to be seen at Doll & Richards on Newbury Street. They include subjects of mountain and valley, shore line and village.

Mr. White paints in a calm, unostentatious manner. He conveys quiet moods to pictures, gaining effect from modulations rather than by forceful contrast. The surfaces are washed on so that they blend into one another, resulting in a smooth, pleasing surface. For play of sunlight, he paints a stucco wall; for vibration of tone he catches the glint of leaves. Noteworthy is his depiction of Mt. Jefferson and Mt. Washington. "Elba Beach" sweeps far back into space.

Boston Museum

A large and representative selection of lithographs by the French caricaturist, Honcré Daumier, is being shown in the print department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It contains many well-known prints which testify not only to the extraordinary craftsmanship of Daumier but to the incisiveness of his observation of human foibles and conceits.

Daumier made the jurists the particular target of his satirical aim. He spared the members of the ancient and venerable profession little sympathy once he had isolated their specific weaknesses. At the museum there are some rare prints, not often seen.

Boston Public Library

Members of the Artists and Designers Association of New England are showing their handicraft in the display room of the Boston Public Library. In this interesting exposition the many methods to which the arts can be applied by students are shown. Outstanding members are Kenneth Crook, who does window display design; Esther M. Andros, furniture illustrator at Paine Furniture Company; Helen M. Butman, advertising artist on The Christian Science Monitor; Doris and George Hauman, book and advertising designers. D. A.

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BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. & St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 23-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 30 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
FULHAM: 322-24 North Rd.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 136 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 19 New St.
IPSWICH: 33 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 33-35 Vicar Lane; 133 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Bankhall St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent Hse., 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opp. Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.; 48-9 High St., West
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
WAKEFIELD: 2/4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
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WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-27 Parliament St.

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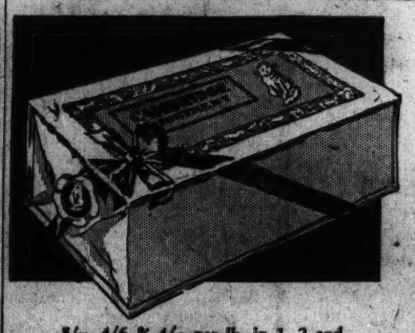
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SOCIETY MARKS GROWTH IN WORK TO AID ANIMALS

Dr. Rowley Reports Progress in Promotion of Humane Education

Kindness to animals in Massachusetts and promotion of humane education throughout the United States progressed rapidly during 1931, according to Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Education Society.

Dr. Rowley made his annual report at the annual meeting of the societies held today at the Chase Harris Forbes Corporation.

"The one outstanding new forward movement of the year," he said, "was the building and equipping of the fine branch of the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital in Springfield at a cost of over $60,000. Its first two months have proved it a much needed factor in the city's life. Our Small Animal Shelter, now transferred to the new building, received 3108 small animals during 1931."

Dr. Rowley also told of the establishment of a new center at Hyannis, where an agent has been stationed with suitable quarters to care for lost, stray and unwanted animals.

The expenses of the Massachusetts society totaled $319,789 for the year, while the receipts amounted to $274,287.

Reporting the work of the American Humane Education Society, he said that more than a third of a million persons, mostly children, were reached during the year, through radio and other talks, while a quarter of a million more persons received free literature on kindness to animals.

A total of 4,976 Bands of Mercy were established in 1931, bringing the total since the beginning of the movement in 1882 to 535,153. Some of the new Bands were founded in foreign lands, including India and Turkey.

Dr. Rowley reported an ever-growing interest in the annual Be Kind to Animals Week. In connection with this feature, the society, distributed for the use of teachers in Massachusetts schools 14,758 copies of specially prepared leaflets. The annual humane poster contest resulted in the largest number of posters yet received, 5588, he added.

Thirteen field workers were engaged in carrying humane education in person to schools, churches, clubs and organization of all sorts from Maine to California. The expenses of the Humane Society for 1931 were $36,361 and the current receipts, $24,882.

Dr. Rowley was elected president of both societies for the twenty-third consecutive year and Mr. Guy Richardson was elected secretary for the twenty-sixth consecutive year.

PHILADELPHIA BONDS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26—Subscriptions to Philadelphia 4¾ per cent bonds Monday totaled $5000, bringing the total sold to date to $12,218,700.

Has a Fish Feathers?

THE LIONFISH OF SAMOA

Shedd Aquarium Gets Rare Fish

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Three guesses! You're wrong. They are not butterflies, or bugs, or birds, but fishes—lionfishes—and they traveled all the way from Samoa to Germany, thence to Chicago, a distance of more than 12,000 miles, to make their home in the Shedd Aquarium on the lake front.

These newcomers are said to be exceedingly rare, and the most bizarre in shape and coloration of all the specimens yet shown at the aquarium. When pointed toward you they resemble moths with their wings spread. No fish has feathers, but it is said at the aquarium that the lionfish comes closer than any other to possessing plumage.

Named lionfish by the natives of Samoa, it is known to natural scientists as pterois russelli, and is one of the scorpion fishes. Defensive weapons in the spines on its back cause the native fishermen to step warily through the water where it likes to lie hidden among the rocks.

Sail Diminishing, Port Figures Show

Port activity for Boston held up well during 1931, it is shown by figures made public today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, covering the arrival and clearance of vessels from and to foreign ports in 1931.

Clearances totaled 1071 vessels of 3,127,855 net tons, compared with 1037 vessels of 2,905,932 net tons in 1930. The gain was made in steam cargo vessels, which was large enough to offset the decline in the clearance of sailing vessels and of steamers moving in ballast.

During the year 718 steam vessels cleared foreign with cargo, as compared with 612 vessels in 1930. Steamers in ballast numbered 296, compared with 341 in 1930. Sailing vessels clearing with cargo numbered 26, and in ballast 31. Of the total clearances, 412 were American vessels and 462 British.

Unified System For Boston Port Asked in Report

Unity of control for the Port of Boston and establishment of a municipal pier on the Atlantic Avenue water front are sought by the Boston Port Authority in its annual report issued today by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, secretary.

Efficiency in harbor management has been developed to its present status only during comparatively recent years, he says. Boston is "unquestionably under a handicap in the lack of definite regulatory powers for the port in the hands of a proper tribunal, which fact increases the difficulties in competing on even terms with ports carefully organized and effectively regulated," says the report.

Investigation of the functions of port authorities in American and Canadian ports has been made by the Boston body and it is recommended that legislation be enacted to provide "statutory equipment to more easily and effectively maintain" the regulatory, advisory and impartial standing of the Boston Port Authority on port problems without involving it in financial, constructing, managing or operating transactions.

The board favors dredging Bird Island flats in Boston Harbor, using the material for fill for the airport and at the same time making available a needed addition al anchorage ground in the upper harbor for deep-water vessels and for boats.

IMPORTS REACH $1,389,742

Value of imports for consumption entered at Boston ending Jan. 23 was $1,389,742, according to Mr. W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs, today. This is one of the good weeks, from a viewpoint of value, though not so large as last week. Value of imports for warehouse was $364,238, against $89,627 a week before.

ONTARIO $20,000,000 ISSUE

MONTREAL, Jan. 26—Province of Ontario is offering a domestic issue of $15,000,000 5½ per cent 15-year bonds at 96 to yield 5.90 per cent, and $5,000,000 6 per cent three-year bonds at around par.

INDIA LAUNCHED ON INSTITUTION OF DEMOCRACY

Governor's Province to Be Established on the Northwest Frontier

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 26—The first executive step for giving effect to India's new democratic constitution as laid down at the Round-Table Conference was taken today in promulgation of notification of elevating the Indian Northwest Frontier administration into a "governor's province."

This notification was issued simultaneously in Britain and India. It means the establishment of one of the new units which, united with one another and with existing provinces and states, are to form the proposed federation for the whole of India. The notification lays down specifically details as already sketched at the London conference. The precise date from which it takes effect is to be announced later.

Meanwhile, the secretariat for the committees which are to work out further details has assembled at Delhi. The Earl of Willingdon, British Viceroy, in a long speech opening the winter Legislative Assembly there yesterday announced he proposes to take an active part in what has now to be done.

Lord Willingdon gave a hopeful account of the general situation alike as regards the effects of stern measures which have been taken to restore order and concerning the financial and crop position.

Despite the world depression, the Viceroy said he still hoped to be able to balance the Indian budget for the coming financial year. Linking of the rupee with sterling had worked well, the floating debt had been reduced, the Indian bank rate had been brought down to normal and the price of Indian securities had risen in London.

Lord Willingdon warned nationalist agitators that no compromise would be made with those who had attempted to arouse class warfare in the United Provinces and Bengal and to imperil peace on the border. He added: "To the last we strove to maintain peace. I am conscious of no deviation by myself or my government from the path of conciliation until Congress members themselves had wantonly torn up that path."

Bang Urges Motor Insurance System Under State Rule

A system of state automobile insurance to operate directly under state supervision, fundamentally the same as workmen's compensation, was proposed by Mr. Armand O. Bang of Newton to the Legislature yesterday. He said he believes the present automobile insurance act provides a "racket" for insurance companies.

Mr. Bang addressed his remarks to the Legislative Committee on Insurance at a hearing on his bill to substitute his new system. In order to pay automobile victims the sum of $6,000,000 last year, insurance companies collected $24,000,000, the exponent of the new plan explained.

Carrying his estimates further, Mr. Bang pointed out that 40 per cent of the $24,000,000 is retained by insurance companies for expenses and profit, about $2,400,000 goes to the medical profession for legitimate services and of the $12,000,000 remaining, $6,000,000 is taken up by the legal profession. In other words, only $1 out of every $4 collected returns to benefit the man who is supposed to receive protection, he said.

In the House, yesterday, a move to substitute for an adverse report a bill which provides that applicants for old-age assistance be allowed to possess and maintain life insurance not in excess of $1000 was defaulted.

Compulsory suspension for one year of the license to drive of persons convicted as hit-and-run operators is provided for in a bill passed to a third hearing in the Senate. An act making appropriations "for the employment of additional persons, and expenses incidental thereto, as a measure of relief during the present emergencies" was submitted, to the Legislature by Gov. Joseph B. Ely. An expenditure of $383,960 is proposed.

LIGHT SPEED TESTS TO BE CONTINUED

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (AP)—The experiments started 50 years ago by the late Prof. A. A. Michelson to measure the speed of light are expected to be completed this summer under the direction of his assistant, Mr. Fred Pearson, the University of Chicago has announced.

Mr. Pearson will leave in a few days for Santa Ana, Calif., where the famous physicist constructed a mile-long casing with pipes and timed with close accuracy the amazing speed of light as it raced through the tube.

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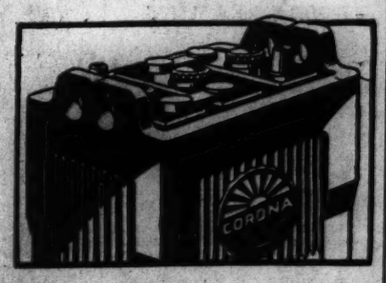

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VOTE IN STATES STILL OPPOSED BY DRY LEAGUE

Position Unchanged, Anti-Saloon Group Officials Declare

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The decisive defeat in the Senate of the Bingham resolution calling for state referenda on prohibition, by a vote of 55 to 15, showed clearly the proposal did not have support of the Anti-Saloon League or any other dry organization, Mr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the league, declared today.

Apparently the impression was formed in some quarters that the Anti-Saloon League had changed its position of opposition to such procedure, Mr. McBride said, but the actual record expressing the attitude of the league's new president, Bishop E. G. Richardson of Philadelphia, and of the national board of directors of the league, refute all such allegations.

"Apparently from some reports that are reaching me," Bishop Richardson said today, "an erroneous conclusion is being drawn from some of the statements that I made to the reporters recently in Washington. The few reports that I have seen are generally correct in their statements. I must believe, however, from some word that reaches me from various parts of the country that undue emphasis is being laid on some of the statements that I made, and others are being wrongly interpreted.

"I was asked whether I believed in a referendum on the subject of prohibition. I replied in the negative and gave my reasons for my negative position. As has been reported where I have seen the reports of my interview, I stated that a referendum would be unconstitutional and meaningless.

"I then went on to say that I conceded the right to every citizen to oppose the prohibition amendment if he conscientiously did not believe in it."

The resolutions adopted by the national board of directors of the Anti-Saloon League of America contain the following statement of attitude on prohibition referenda:

"Any question of the repeal or of the modification of the Eighteenth Amendment . . . should originate in exactly the same way as did the adoption of the amendment. It should originate with the people, who, voicing their wishes to their representatives in Congress and state legislatures, elected to represent their views, can retain, amend or repeal any part of the Constitution.

"The Anti-Saloon League of America has never hesitated and does not hesitate today to leave these questions in the hands of the people to be settled by them in the constitutional way by an expression of their views in the election of members of Congress and of state legislatures. This method provides for the only referendum to obtain the view of the people which is known to the Constitution, and this kind of referendum can be held every two years. The Anti-Saloon League of America will oppose any effort to short circuit the regular constitutional process for changing the prohibition statutory law or for amending the Constitution of the United States. Furthermore, the league opposes all sham proposals of the opponents of prohibition."

Shanghai's Crisis Issue for League

(Continued from Page 1)

several millions of Swiss francs if the work on the Assembly Hall is again resumed. The building will be badly needed when the Secretariat enters its new headquarters. Moreover, the decision is another indication of the crisis in League affairs.

Finally, the special committee studying administrative reform in Liberia convened yesterday, and met strong opposition from the Liberian Government to the proposed reforms. Affairs are badly tangled and will require skillful diplomacy to remove the abuses while preserving the figments of Liberian sovereignty.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 26—The Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Eugene Chen, and Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Executive Yuan, resigned yesterday, objecting to the dilatory policy of the Government, which has been largely influenced by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. Chen and Mr. Sun Fo, who are now at Shanghai, wired their resignations to Nanking, refusing to return. Mr. Chen, in a statement today, condemned the Government's passive policy, declaring that he was hampered in his efforts to adopt a positive policy in the form of severance of relations in order to bring about a situation necessitating the summoning of a Nine Power treaty conference, which is the only method by which China can hope to attain a just and satisfactory settlement.

Mr. Chen declared that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek always opposed the severance of relations, and his opposition is tantamount to an invitation to the Japanese to do as they please. Mr. Chen warns the nation that the outcome is likely to be acceptance of the Japanese demands after his resignation.

Mr. Sun Fo, in a statement, said he supported the Foreign Minister, while personally his position was one of responsibility but not of power. Members of the Nanking Government again conferred on the situation yesterday, dispatching emissaries to Shanghai to induce the ministers to reconsider their decision. But regarding the Sino-Japanese issue, they decided that although defense measures should be taken against the Japanese attempt to seize Shanghai, there will be no severance of relations for the time being.

The split is having a considerable bearing on the Shanghai situation, where the Mayor is adopting a delaying policy, for while the Japanese threat of occupation is real and definite, he is unable to decide one way or the other while the Government's attitude is uncertain. On the other hand, any surrender to the Japanese terms is likely to subject him to the antagonism of the student mob, as feeling is running high locally.

The Japanese Consul-General adopted a firm attitude during the conference, demanding fulfillment within a "reasonable time," which is not specified, but it is unlikely that any definite action will be taken before the return to Shanghai of the Japanese Minister, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, tomorrow.

Tokyo Gives Admiral Free Hand to Cope With Situation at Shanghai

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 26 — The Government considers the situation at Shanghai "somewhat alarming, but not hopeless," and hopes it will remain localized. The spokesman denied that Japan has presented an ultimatum to Nanking. He emphasized, however, that the Government would insist upon Japan's demands regarding the dispersal of the anti-Japanese organizations being met.

No time limit is set since it is realized that Nanking will require some time to prepare the desired activities against the agitators.

Official advices confirm reports that Nanking is sending three divisions to the Shanghai area to maintain order when action against the anti-Japanese organizations is started.

Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese envoy to China, who has been here consulting Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Foreign Minister, has been ordered to return to Shanghai forthwith. It is understood that Admiral Shiosawa, commanding the Japanese forces in the Yangtse, has been given virtually a free hand to deal with the situation. The Government is full of confidence in his ability and understands that he is proceeding cautiously, hoping that it will not be necessary to occupy Chinese territory.

The spokesman denied that Japan intends to occupy Tsingtao, stating that the situation there is quiet. Canton likewise is quiet and the fact that that city is under an all-Chinese jurisdiction leads Japan to believe that the Chinese could prevent anti-Japanese agitation at Shanghai if they desired.

Official advices indicate that it is likely that Mr. Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister, will resign shortly, since he is unable to coöperate with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

It is learned that Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, American Ambassador at Tokyo, has forwarded to Mr. Stimson Japan's agreement to the appointment of Mr. Joseph Grew as his successor, and simultaneously asked that he be allowed to return home as soon as possible before Mr. Grew's arrival. It is believed that Mr. Forbes will leave Tokyo within six weeks.

It is announced that the army is continuing its anti-bandit operations northeast of Chinchow, where 200 guerrillas have been killed and 300 captured and disarmed. Chinese troops under Gen. Tien Chung cooperated with the Japanese in the fighting and probably will be incorporated in Liaoning Province peace preservation units forming under the Japanese ægis.

The guerrillas captured a Japanese airplane, which made a forced landing while bombing the village of Sianpu, north of Peichen, capturing and executing the crew.

Following the arrival of 1500 of Gen. Ma Chan-shan's troops at Tsitsihar, General Ma's emissary visited the Japanese commander there, stating that General Ma would visit Tsitsihar in February offering his services to the provincial government under Mr. Chang Ching-hui. Meantime General Ma's troops are being incorporated into the Heilungkiang peace preservation corps.

London Sees Prospect Of Widening Dispute

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 25—Provided that the Japanese troops do not enter the International Settlement at Shanghai, the British Government is not expected to raise any objection to their occupying strategic points in Chinese territory.

This does not mean that Downing Street is pleased with the latest development in the Sino-Japanese embroglio. It certainly is not. It considers that there is a grave possibility of the inhabitants of the International Settlement becoming involved if Japanese action leads to fighting with Chinese troops.

If this happened, it is difficult to see how Britain, in common with other powers, will be able to keep out of the dispute, even though nothing could be done except to register an official protest. This widening of the dispute is all the more unwelcome at the present time, when it had been hoped that the League Council at Geneva today would have been able to record the fact that the Manchurian inquiry commission had been launched upon a comparatively calm sea.

'Make-Up' of Shanghai

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The warning that Japanese marines must stay out of the International Settlement of Shanghai, China, from the Department of State here a brief make-up of the Shanghai municipality.

The city, the department advises, is divided into three sections: the International, the French concession, and the Chinese city. There are more than 1,000,000 people, Chinese and foreign, in the International Settlement, 400,000 in the French concession, and a total estimated at 3,500,000. The International Settlements governed by a municipal council composed of nine foreigners and five Chinese, elected by the taxpayers. The council is made up of one American, two Japanese and six British members.

In the Land of Kipling's Kim

POARI, QUAINT VILLAGE HIGH ABOVE SUTLEJ RIVER IN INDIA

Rock-Hewn Steps of Himalayas Put Mules in Full Command

Careful Selection of Supplies for Travelers Made Necessary by Lack of 'Filling Stations' in Snow-Clad Mountains

TREKKING ON THE HINDUSTAN-TIBET ROAD
First of Two Articles

By R. MACLAGAN GORRIE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—On my arrival in India recently, I found I was posted to a forest division in that part of the Inner Himalayas which is vividly described by Kipling as "the Chini Valley," where Kim and his lama (Tibetan priest) friend wandered.

Here flows the Sutlej River, which rises among the great glaciers of Tibet, and is already a fierce and dangerous river when it passes into Indian territory, carving its way through the Himalayas in a series of magnificent rock gorges to get to the Punjab plains.

In this mountainous area, great belts of conifer forest stretch along the precipitous hillsides—forests valuable alike for their timber output and as a protection against the ceaseless erosion and sudden floods which endanger the prosperity of the great canal projects in the plains below.

To reach my new charge entailed a fortnight's marching along a rough mule track which runs from Simla, the nearest railhead, to the Tibetan border, and is known as "the Hindustan-Tibet Road." To the unwary tourist this might convey an impression of tar-macadam and graded speedways, whereas the actuality is a bridle path which is fit for rickshaw traffic only as far as Narkanda, a popular mountain resort 40 miles from Simla, and thereafter deteriorates into gymnastic feats and rock-hewn stairways.

Transport and Stores

Before setting out for my destination in the wilderness much had to be organized in the way of transport and stores for my family and those in the party.

Have you ever tried to reckon in terms of mule loads the amount of the necessities a family requires? One can glean from cookery books just how much flour goes to a loaf of bread and how much rice to a rice pudding, but how many loaves and how many rice puddings does the average person consume in a summer? If you miscalculate, it is easy enough to remedy mistakes with a store in the next block, but not so easy if you run short with that store 150 miles away behind a wall of snow-clad mountains!

Saddlery had to be purchased, and although ordinary saddles for myself and my wife were easily found, we had some difficulty in providing for the youngest member of the party, our baby daughter.

Sheila Mary started her travel apprenticeship early with sundry adventures at the age of five months, when she was carried in a "pram" slung on poles and carried by coolies shoulder high. By this means she visited Himalayan passes of 12,000 and 14,000 feet, but progress was desperately slow, and we determined to improve our transport arrangements.

"Pram" Tops Mule Load

We planned a roomy basket to be built upon a saddle-tree, and evolved a sort of "young" elephant "howdah" that swayed ominously on the pony's back, but was a decided improvement on the interminable delays of the previous coolie carriers. The "pram" could not be left behind, however, and it continued a checkered career perched on top of a mule load.

The date of departure from Simla depended on the road being clear of the winter's heavy accumulations of snow, for in winter all traffic ceases, except for the intermittent progress of an occasional hardy postal runner. The road is usually passable for mule traffic by April 1, but weather conditions may make it considerably later.

We got under way only after much loss of time, for the Himalayan pack mule is a little difficult and his owners even more so. To start with, you dare not load him up in the compound, else the flower beds would suffer. So all one's kit has to be carried out to the nearest bit of level ground, which in these parts may be difficult to locate.

Persuasion and Back-Chat

Then you catch your mule. The mule-man unfastens the contraption of sacking and ropes which constitutes the pack-saddle, and inevitably finds that some of his string loops are broken and have to be repaired. So he sets off to borrow a packing needle from a neighbor, and presently returns to do a little quiet sewing.

When at last he consents to take an interest in your baggage, it is usually to explain that he can't possibly carry that lot because it will not balance! After some persuasion, and a great deal of back-chat between your servants and the mule-man, you manage to get a final selection of packages laced up in the canvas saddle on the ground.

By this time, you have to catch your mule again. As the mule is an intelligent fellow and particular about his choice of grass, he will go a long way to find a really succulent patch. Yours has invariably done so! Having loaded 10 mules, you eventually set out on your day's march feeling that you have already done quite a good day's work!

In spite of retrenchment and reductions in staff in most occupations, there is little chance of reducing the large number of servants required under Indian conditions as long as the caste system enforces the rule of "one man, one job." So we travel in patriarchal fashion with a following of a cook, a bearer (personal servant), a table-boy, a water-carrier, a sweeper, a groom, and an ayah (nurse to look after Sheila Mary).

Through Deodar Forests

The road out of Simla is not interesting for the first few miles, for it runs through outlying native bazaars and stone quarries, but later it climbs up through the deodar forests of the Simla Catchment Area (natural reservoirs).

The first of the tree rhododendrons were out in the gardens of "Snowdon," the estate of the Commander-in-Chief of the army in India, making splashes of crimson among the somber Himalayan oaks; then in the catchment forests the roadside was ablaze with wild cherry and pear and apricot, the pink and white blossom shining out among the dripping deodars, whose new needles were just coming out, looking for all the world like bunches of tender wee green paint brushes. The Himalayan deodar is the same species as the Biblical cedar of Lebanon, and in its young stages at least is very like the European larch.

Contrast in Vistas

The difference which aspect makes in these hills is amazing. On the southern slopes we met spring sunshine and comparatively dry conditions, but the minute we passed to the colder northern side of a hill we were back in chill mid-winter and dived through the awful slush of half-thawed snow banks churned into mud by the mules which had preceded us.

This feature is most marked all through the Himalayas; looking northward there is nothing but the bare brown slopes from which all vegetation has been driven out by that devastating combination, the isolation of the Indian sun and the ruthless overgrazing of the Indian village herds.

Looking southward, on the other hand, and seeing the colder northern slopes, one seems to be in a different country, for most of the visible hills are forest-clad.

Tampa Air Show Attracts 30,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—Approximately 30,000 persons attended the recent air show at Tampa air port. New marks were made by fliers to be competed for at the next annual meet. The program of the two-days' show included various races, parachute jumping, and other stunts.

Fifty visiting pilots took part in the meet. Mr. Harold Scott of Chicago won the 15-mile race for planes driven by motors of less than 500 cubic inch displacement, his time being 9m. 20s. Mr. C. A. Nott of Springfield, Mass., took second place in this race.

The fastest time recorded throughout the show was made by Mr. S. J. Wittman of Oshkosh, Wis. Three women pilots—Mrs. Betty Lund of Troy, Ohio, Miss Helen Fitzgerald of Moline, Ill., and Miss Rhoda Davis of Binghamton, N. Y.—competed.

Dates in Old Testament Determined Through Finds in Tombs of Jericho

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 26—Archæological finds by Prof. John Garstang in the tombs of the kings of Jericho are expected to lead to the fixing of the actual date of the exodus and other Old Testament events, according to Sir Charles Marston, who is responsible for the expedition.

Sir Charles declared yesterday he has received a report stating that a quantity of pottery and Egyptian scarabs have been found in tombs. About 1500 B. C., he says, the kings of Jericho had Syrian names and being vassals of Egypt they wore Pharaoh's signet while acting as governors.

One tomb which has been excavated, he says, proved to be that of Princess Hatasu and Thotmes III, thus confirming the theory that the exodus must have taken place after Thotmes passed away. Princess Hatasu ruled the whole country during the reign of Thotmes II and continued to exert considerable authority after the accession of Thotmes III, thus incurring his enmity.

Sir Charles thinks it was Princess Hatasu who discovered Moses as a baby in the bullrushes and protected him during her lifetime. When she passed on, Moses was compelled to flee and spent the next 40 years in exile, only returning after the King's demise. It was then that the exodus took place, Sir Charles believes. The reign of Thotmes III is given in reference books as about 1500 to 1446 B. C.

Fast-Growing State of Irak Impetuous and Inexperienced

Capt. Owen Tweedy, whose Odyssey of a Grocer's Van Across the Sahara appeared in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR between Jan. 31 and Feb. 4, 1930, is now engaged on another trek—this time from Egypt to Persia along unfrequented paths in Palestine, Arabia, and Irak. The story of his new adventure will be told from time to time in the Monitor.

By OWEN TWEEDY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGDAD, Irak.—"Gentlemen, the State of Irak is only 13 years old." I heard these words in sonorous Arabic as I sat in the Strangers' Gallery of the Iraki Parliament in Bagdad, and I confess that, although the fact was not news to me by any means, I felt bewildered. An Irak Minister of Finance was explaining to the Iraki House of Parliament, to which he was responsible, the details of an Anglo-American-French oil concession, and the King of Irák, who had been Irak's chief negotiator, was listening from the royal box.

Thirteen years ago there was no Irak, there was no Parliament, there was no oil, and there was no King. I turned to my Iraki host and spoke of my bewilderment. He shrugged his shoulders. "You are only amazed," he said, "because you of the West are used to progress at a snail's pace. We Irakis are all for advance and we have only just begun. This oil will bring us our first unearned income, and there is more oil and there will be more syndicates, and money breeds money. Two years from now we shall not only be free from the mandate, but—thanks to oil—we shall be rich."

As I listened I was suddenly seized with a vague uneasiness—a British uneasiness, and I found myself formulating an odd question. "Has Great Britain done well by Irak in creating this state at so phenomenally fast a rate?"

My three weeks in Irak had revealed to me an administration which had become yearly more and more Iraki, as one stage of the liquidation of British mandatory responsibilities had succeeded another. British influence, from being at the outset supremely executive, had become purely advisory, and after the latest Anglo-Iraki treaty came into force, it would be withdrawn altogether and only a few British officials would be retained in the administration in the capacity of foreign experts.

Impetuous

Simultaneously, Irak had gradually achieved the façade of modern government on the most up-to-date lines. But despite this liberally conceived evolution, Irak had not impressed me as being happy in itself. The country, like my friend in the Strangers' Gallery, breathed the dangerous impetuosity of adolescence, and was impatient of the indirect degree of British control which still remained; in British quarters, there was a malaise, bred by a natural distaste for giving disinterested advice which was not welcomed; Irakis were dreaming the dreams of youth, but lacked the experience of age; finally—and here my argument came down to solid ground—the country was feeling the full effects of the world slump and was economically in a bad way.

It was, however, some consolation to remember that these gloomy reflections were not solely confined to British and foreign observation, but were the preoccupation of the highest circles in the land. Some days before, King Feisal had graciously granted an audience to me. "Irak," he had said, "is, as it were, a length of the finest cloth, ready to be cut to suit the country's measure. It is for us, who are increasingly learning to stand alone, to see that it is not ruined by hasty and inexperienced scissoring."

On His Majesty, more than on any other person in Irak, rests the responsibility for the future. For despite the imposing and up-to-date façade of the administration, popular government in so young a country is still more a form than a reality; and actually Irak is controlled by a benevolent and very personal monarchy through the agency of whatever ministry enjoys, for the time being, his support.

All decisions eventually come up for royal sanction, and on His Majesty's sense of proportion and on his future judgment after British control lapses, as to when to apply the brake and when to accelerate, will depend the realization of true efficiency, of which British mandatory policy has tried to lay the foundations. In fact, the answer to the odd question which I had put to myself during the session of Parliament, will be the eventual success or failure of the state which has been inaugurated under the British mandate.

Much Accomplished

But in two respects Great Britain has already a right to a measure of self-congratulation. In the first place this state, which has been produced according to mandatory doctrines, does comply very closely with the stipulations standardized during and after the war, for the training of the smaller nations toward self-government. Secondly, although this is a less substantial success, the evolution of the present Iraki state has become the envy of all its neighbors. "Why cannot we be like Irak?" say Damascus, Jerusalem and Amman. "It is the model of how a state should be guided from a mandatory régime into real independence."

To the British observer, there is something almost pathetically paradoxical in these Syrian and Palestinian and Transjordanian comments. For whatever the Near East may think of British statesmanship in Irak, London has always notoriously disliked what is known as the "Mesopotamian adventure" and still thinks that a "mess" has been made.

It is possible, however, that if Irak's neighbors searched behind the façade which they so admire, they might qualify somewhat their desire to accept Irak as their model state. Seen at closer quarters, its administration is far from Utopian, and bristles with provocative tactlessness and unreasoning inexperience, and has by no means liquidated two evil legacies of centuries of Turkish rule—corruption and nepotism.

But if Irak's neighbors are blind or indifferent to these facts, not so the League of Nations, which is destined to play a crucial part in Iraki affairs before independence becomes complete. The present Anglo-Iraki Treaty, to which I have already alluded, only becomes effective when Irak is accepted as a member of the League; and before that, Irak has to convince Geneva of its ability to stand alone and of its appreciation of the responsibilities of independence.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Sarah Carrington Hening, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Dora F. Sullivan, New York, N. Y.
Foieda Zelewsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Rhoda Emery, Newport, Vt.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Suburban Renaissance

ON A certain afternoon, not long ago, Mrs. Jones received callers,—three of her friends who were on their way home from a shopping expedition. Now, Mrs. Jones is a suburban housewife who seems, on the surface, a perfectly normal and sensible person. She has a charming little home, is active in worth-while civic organizations, and is in every way an intelligent and solid member of the community. There had been nothing in her known history to prepare her callers for the shock they received on that noteworthy afternoon.

They met Mrs. Jones's small son in the front yard, and he informed them that Mamma was on the glassed-in back porch; so, with the easy familiarity of old friends, they walked around the house and up the back steps, where Mrs. Jones herself greeted them. She also urged them to come in, but for a moment none of them was able to move, so great was their amazement. Mrs. Jones was wearing a paint-smeared smock, and her hair was pinned atop her head,—apparently to escape the smudges of red and green and purple which adorned her face. Behind her on the little sun porch could be seen a most professional-looking outlay of easel, palette, brushes and turpentine. The three ladies even discerned a rather gaudy landscape, propped on the easel, before any of them was able to speak.

Mrs. Jones was laughing at their exclamations. She was leading them into her improvised studio and pulling up camp chairs for them. She was gayly displaying her somewhat clumsy attempts to catch on canvas the curve and color of a tree in her yard. the homely significance of her wooden salad bowl and spoon, a procession of absurd puffy clouds across the sky. And presently she was trying to explain it all to them, and to answer their astonished questions.

"No," she told them, "I'm not an artist. I am not harboring a secret talent; I should think you could see that! I simply decided it would be fun to try oil on canvas. I've been fumbling along for weeks, and what a time I have had! At first I produced the muddiest concoctions you ever saw, and it's taken a lot of reading and practice to achieve *these*, crude as they are. And do you know, I'm beginning to appreciate a little the canvases I'd always taken for granted in exhibitions, and respect the work that goes into them. They're so much more interesting to me than they ever were before. That in itself has been worth all this messing about. And I've had the most wonderful time!"

The words tumbled out. Mrs. Jones seemed eager to make her visitors understand this extraordinary idea of hers, but they remained puzzled.

"I expect we're just bowled over," one of them said, "to find you painting a picture on a Thursday afternoon, just as if it were the most usual thing in the world."

"That's exactly it," Mrs. Jones replied. "But if you'd found me crocheting a doily or playing solitaire or gone out to the movies, you wouldn't have been surprised at all!"

"But, tell me," Mrs. Stevens put in, "are you going to try to sell some of these or exhibit them or something?"

Their hostess laughed. "Hardly. I have too much respect for the really good things. A long apprenticeship, besides real talent and devotion to work, go into art worthy of the name. I'm admittedly a brazen, uneducated amateur! Seriously, though, it's begun to strike me as odd that people should feel that way about music and painting and so on. If you had found me embroidering a towel, you wouldn't assume that I wanted to sell it. You wouldn't care how useless it was, nor how poorly done; it would seem natural to you. And yet, if I occupied my time devising a sonnet, you would immediately think I had 'literary aspirations.' Isn't that strange?"

"I begin to see what you mean," Mrs. Stevens said slowly. "I've often thought I'd like to try some simple compositions for piano and violin; I learned something of harmony when I studied piano as a girl. But I knew I couldn't do anything notable and I thought it would be a silly waste of time."

"Take my word for it," Mrs. Jones assured her, "you'll never regret time spent that way. Do you know there is an 'artists' club' in Chicago, made up of business men? They have a splendid time working with oils and charcoal and so on. It's absolutely unlike their daily work, and it gives them a real interest. Best of all"—Mrs. Jones was warming to her subject—"activities like that bring the arts into our everyday lives, and make us more intelligent as audiences and critics. Then, too—"

"My dear, I think you are right!" broke in Mrs. March enthusiastically. "Just last night we were discussing the arts of today, saying we hoped our literature and music and sculpture and other forms would really last, and compare well with the masterpieces of other centuries. And I believe the way for a nation to produce great artists is to develop a society that knows the arts and practices them, and—"

"Why, of course!" cried Mrs. Harris (again an interruption). "In the Elizabethan and Restoration periods, everyone wrote sonnets and roundels and madrigals to his lady love, and in Germany's richest musical period every family had its little orchestra."

We shall have to leave them there, because it was no longer possible to make out their excited conversation. It is now reported on good authority, however, that Mrs. Harris is having a difficult but happy time these days with the exacting ballade form; that Mrs. Stevens goes about humming the melody she is concocting on her piano, and that Mrs. March is at last beginning to make the blob on her embryo "Head of a Boy" (in clay) resemble her son's nose.

A. L. C.

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Courtesy The Art Institute, Chicago, Illinois

The Morning Route: From a Painting by Marques E. Reitzel

To Sheila Playing Haydn

Oh, when thy fingers touch the notes, I think
The deer go stepping to the brook to drink;
Beneath the level beech-leaves low I peer,
And see again, branch-horned, the crested deer,
The thin-legged doe, the fawn in that green light
On tiptoe following them out of sight.

Most deft adored, thy nimble fingers make
A thousand pictures in my mind awake;
For no young thing of beast or bird or tree
I've seen, but I have seemed to look on thee,
And at thy sound I go remembering
About the woods of every vanished spring.

—SYLVIA LYND, in "The Yellow Placard."

MARQUES REITZEL belongs to that relatively small group of painters who please the conservative, the modernist, and the layman alike. It is possibly in the development of an art such as his, combining design, virility and beauty, that the long quarrel of the conservative and modernist will end. The modernist fits a scene into a pattern. The conservative paints the scene as nearly as possible as it appears to his eye, making color rather than design the medium of his individual interpretation. That is to say, a scene painted by two modernists from the same point of view will differ considerably in spacing and arrangement of forms; whereas the same scene in the hands of two conservatives will differ little, except in color and in the method of its application. The application of design to a scene, when it does not degenerate to grotesquerie in the hands of extremists, strengthens and simplifies it; and, when design is further enhanced by a sensitive appreciation of color, the result is the best that any school, modern or conservative, can offer.

These various qualities may easily be detected in this painting by Mr. Reitzel. The artist has fitted his scene into a pattern of parallel lines, departing sufficiently from the absolute horizontal to avoid monotony, and receding into the distance by a nicely calculated retrogression. The eye is carried up from the bent leg of the figure in the foreground and through the line of the central clump of trees in the beginning of a spiral—a curve echoed in the smaller tree group behind the house. Again, the curve described by the bent arm is repeated in the pushed-back covering of the truck and in the wheel. The diagonal lines formed by the tree group, and by the transverse bars of the milk table and the gate, converge at a point directly above the milkman's bent head. Other relationships of form and line will reveal themselves to anyone who gives the painting a moment's study, and will show plainly the carefully planned groundwork of design to which the painting owes its peculiar simplicity, virility, and interest.

This matter of design in painting has been given serious attention in recent years, and it is now generally believed that some such groundwork was used by many of the early masters of painting, among them Giotto. Striking form and line relationships become apparent to those who study the frescoes of this master with that end in view. If, from the chaos with which modernism has been so long associated, there emerges in time an art built not so much on the faithful representation of a scene as on the translation of that scene into a harmonious arrangement of line, form, and color, modernism will have made a contribution of the greatest value to the development of painting. And the enthusiasm with which this work by Mr. Reitzel was greeted, when first displayed at the Art Institute of Chicago, would seem to show that design as a fundamental element of good painting has been too long ignored. Its presence, when coupled with other essential qualities, commands immediate recognition from connoisseur and layman alike.

Birds in an Indian Garden

Most fascinating are the various birds which come to an Indian garden. Tiniest of these is the little sunbird, which sucks honey from the flowers as does a butterfly. Indeed, he is little bigger than one, for the flowers scarcely bend under his fragile weight. Some of these sunbirds are golden yellow, others are bright dark blue with lovely black sheen. They love the tall hedge of poinsettia and are always hovering over its brilliant scarlet leaves and sucking the sweetness from the orange flowers in their center.

Another astonishing little bird, almost as small, is the tailor or dirzee bird. He likes best to build his nest in the long leaf of the canna, and cunningly he does it. He folds the pointed top of the leaf downward, so that the rain will glance off its surface instead of pouring into the nest; and then he sews the edges of the leaves together with grasses, or with thread, if he can pick up any from your veranda. Inside this the nest is made, and so cleverly and neatly that, although it is often only a foot or so from the ground, it is difficult to spot it unless you have seen it in the making.

The hoopoe is another striking bird, with a wonderfully handsome crest on its head and a beautiful glazed sheen on its black and white plumage. These birds have a long beak with which they peck sharply into the cracks of the hard baked earth in search of food.

Kingfishers, too, will come to the garden if—as is often the case—there is a well of fresh water in it. Often they will build their nest in the brick work of the well; and it is lovely to watch these swift and graceful little fellows, with their brilliant blue and black coloring, diving to catch their food.

Even at night you have visitors, for it is then that the screech owls come out to feed. Under the Gold Mohur tree we had an electric light, and round this crowded innumerable flying creatures. Sitting just outside the radius of light, we laughed to see the owls walking round after big beetles, which they never attempted to eat, looking at them speculatively with their heads on one side in a comical way. Every now and then, they would stop and thrust their heads back and forward with a funny movement that looked like a jerky bow.

One little family of owls came every evening for some weeks; and, after taking their fill, would sit together on a low branch, making little throaty sounds, so different from the terrific screech with which they call to each other in the night, and watch while we ate our dinner.

Thinking of all these things of beauty and interest, it is small wonder that people in the East will go to much trouble to cultivate a garden and put up, as philosophically as possible, with many stumbling-blocks; for they are all part of the day's work. And if you have to interrupt your work to rush out and call the unobservant mali and coolie to drive off a party of monkeys which are capering along the wall, or to direct the operation of persuading toward the gate a wandering cow which was just going to snatch a square meal—well, it only adds fun and adventure to a quiet day!

R B.

Like a Giant's Arm

Great Letham marks the nearest approach of the railway to the sequestered villages that touch their hats to the Burdon Old Manor folk. It stands at the head of a country that rolls away on either hand in down and valley. Roughly, Great Letham enters the high lands that bound this prospect on its nearest side, and from its outskirts there strikes away a great shoulder of down that thrusts like a massive viaduct straight and far to join the farther hills.

From a distance this natural viaduct admits to minds however stubbornly practical the similitude of a giant's arm. Rugged and brown and scarred it lies, not green in greenest summer; and the humped shoulder whence it springs, and the great mounds in which it swells along its path, present it as a mighty limb out-thrust to hold away the hills in which its fist is buried. Plowman's Ridge, they call it; and afoot upon it, it is kinder of aspect. Aloof, aloft, alone, the wayfarer stands here, and breathes or breasts the ceaseless wind that saunters, or like a live thing thunders down its track; and has on either hand a spreading valley, whence curls the smoke of scattered hamlets, uprise the spires, come the faint sounds of creature life and gleam the fields as spread upon a palette, coloured in obedience to this and that design of husbandry.

The railway skirts the eastward vale; along the tranquil westward slope the Burdon hamlets sleep. Viewed from the Ridge, they are ridiculously alike; ridiculously equidistant one from the next; ridiculously tethered as it were, along the foot of the Ridge—like boats along a shore; ridiculously small to have separate names, but named in their order outwards from Great Letham: Market Roding and Abbess Roding and Numford—linked by those names with the monastic ruins at Up-abbot in the eastward vale; Shepwell and Burdon and Little Letham.

They are tethered to the Ridge, and the Ridge is the most direct communication between them. Visitors from village to village, or from Great Letham to any, climb the slope and use the Ridge, rather than plod the winding roads that, as twelfth Baron Burdon has often declared, "take you about two miles from where you want to get before they let you loose to go there." From "The Happy Warrior," by A. S. M. HUTCHINSON.

A Path

A path,
Tripping along
To the lilt of a singing brook,
Pirouettes about a hoary pine
And flits.

The path,
Tripping along,
Graceful as a silver shadow,
Poises, shimmering, on the edge of a cliff,
Then glides.

The path,
Tripping along,
Pauses an instant in a glade,
Then bends its supple body into a bow.

—MARGARET HOCKEN, in *Westward*.

Ne manquer de rien

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ALORS que le monde passe par une phase difficile où l'on entend sans cesse parler du manque de ce qui semble nécessaire ou désirable, et que la plupart des journaux contiennent des récits de détresses, nous serons fortifiés et encouragés si nous élevons nos pensées jusqu'à un plan supérieur, en nous rappelant l'éternelle substance qui reste immuable malgré la fantasmagorie de l'entendement humain.

Une des anciennes versions anglaises du psaume vingt-troisième commence par ces mots: "L'Eternel est mon berger: aussi ne puis-je manquer de rien." A la page 578 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy montre comment les Ecritures sont illuminées si l'on substitue au sens corporel, le sens spirituel de Dieu. La Bible nous apprend que "Dieu est amour"; aussi sommes-nous d'accord avec les enseignements de l'Ecriture si nous disons comme Mrs. Eddy: "[L'AMOUR DIVIN] est mon berger." Créé à l'image de Dieu, l'homme réel est spirituel; par conséquent, ses besoins sont également spirituels; et le psaume en question nous montre avec quelle abondance il a été pourvu à tous les besoins de l'homme, en sorte que nous voyons disparaître même le sens humain de pauvreté et de manque.

L'image du bon berger laisse entrevoir le soin que Dieu prend de l'homme et de l'univers et comment Il les guide avec tendresse. Il serait difficile en vérité de mieux illustrer la situation. Le berger conduit son troupeau; il s'occupe avec le même amour de toutes les brebis; il pourvoit aux besoins de chacune d'elles, leur montre le chemin qu'elles doivent suivre, n'exige rien qui soit au-dessus de leurs forces, et les préserve du mal et du danger.

En nous rappelant ces choses, nous pouvons dire, même si des expériences pénibles paraissent actuellement nous harceler: L'Amour divin est mon berger; aussi ne puis-je manquer de rien. Pourrais-je manquer de courage? Manquer de foi? L'intelligence peut-elle me faire défaut? Une seule qualité de l'Entendement peut-elle m'être refusée, si j'en ai besoin dans mon travail de chaque jour? L'Amour divin n'a-t-Il pas déjà préparé pour moi toutes les bonnes idées grâce auxquelles je pourrai me rendre plus utile? Non, je ne puis manquer de rien; et je ne me laisserai point entraîner à admettre un faux sens de dénuement en ce qui concerne mes frères, tant que je me rappellerai que ce même Amour est aussi leur berger. Loin d'abattre mon courage par un labeur pénible, par un travail ingrat, Il me fait reposer dans de verts pâturages. Lorsque je suis restauré et nourri, Il me mène le long des eaux rafraîchissantes, de ces eaux profondes et tranquilles qui symbolisent l'infinité du bien. Lorsque les clameurs du sens personnel semblent m'avoir poursuivi jusqu'à m'accabler, Il me rend la paix que donne le sens spirituel de l'homme et de l'univers, me conduisant plus haut et plus loin dans les sentiers de la justice; car telle est la nature divine—infiniment compatissante, tendre et juste.

On fraye un sentier quand on passe sans cesse au même endroit, marchant pas à pas, allant et revenant, jusqu'à ce que la voie devienne bien visible. L'habitude de penser toujours juste rend de jour en jour les sentiers de la justice plus nets et mieux visibles dans notre conscience; nous pouvons alors facilement les suivre, sans nous laisser égarer par la vanité, sans être lacérés par les dures épines de la volonté person nelle, sans être tentés de saisir avidement les formes attrayantes mais trompeuses qui bordent le chemin. Le sentier qui conduit à Dieu est toujours sous nos pas, et nous avons le pouvoir d'y marcher.

Même si ce sentier semblait passer par "la vallée de l'ombre de la mort," nous pourrions dire avec courage (*Science et Santé*, p. 578): "Je ne craindrais aucun mal, car [l'AMOUR] est avec moi." L'Amour divin est aussi la Vie divine; et puisque la Vie est éternelle, elle m'entoure à jamais, moi, les miens, et tous. Ainsi la mort n'est qu'une ombre, et l'ombre n'a ni substance, ni pouvoir. Combien de fois n'avons-nous pas suivi des yeux un ami qui longeait la rue, passant alternativement de l'ombre à la lumière d'un beau matin d'été! Si cette forme disparaît enfin au coin de la rue, faisant encore dans l'ombre épaisse un signe d'adieu, celui que nous aimons n'en va pas moins à son travail; et bien que nous l'ayons temporairement perdu de vue, nous savons qu'il poursuit son chemin dans la lumière. Sur la pente ensoleillée comme dans l'ombre de la vallée profonde, le bâton de l'Amour et la houlette de l'Amour sont toujours avec nous, avec tous; ils nous rassurent, nous soutiennent et nous corrigent. Nous ne pouvons manquer de rien. Non, certes! Ni de courage, ni d'inspiration, ni de foi; si noire que l'ombre puisse paraître, ce n'est qu'une ombre inoffensive. "Je ne craindrais aucun mal"!

Lorsqu'en apparence nous sommes épuisés et lassés par l'âpreté du chemin, l'Amour dresse devant nous la table du rafraîchissement spirituel. L'Amour ne nous fait pas attendre jusqu'à ce que tout notre travail soit accompli, jusqu'à ce que nous ayons résolu tous nos problèmes et vaincu tous nos ennemis: Il nous nourrit et nous soutient, et nous oint d'une joie sacrée.

Dans le Glossaire de *Science et Santé* (p. 592), Mrs. Eddy définit en ces termes le mot "huile": "Consécration; charité; douceur; prière; inspiration céleste." Recevoir à nouveau cette consécration et cette inspiration, nous encourage à persévérer dans nos efforts avec un cœur débordant de reconnaissance pour les bienfaits infinis que nous avons reçus. Nous pouvons alors nous rendre compte que nos vies ne sont point obsédées par l'infortune, hantées par le mal ou poursuivies par la douleur et la crainte; au contraire, la bonté et la miséricorde accompagnent tous nos pas; le berger nous encourage et nous mène à des pâturages plus verts et plus beaux, sur les plans supérieurs de pensée et d'action.

Tous ceux qui s'approprient le réconfort de ce psaume peuvent donc déclarer avec confiance (*ibid.*, p. 578): "J'habiterai dans la maison [la conscience] de [l'AMOUR] pour toujours." L'Amour divin est mon berger; aussi ne puis-je manquer de rien.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Chinese Picture

The rain comes seeking the thin soles of our shoes.
A hurrying wind rushes against us
Slanting the rain roughly
Layer upon layer of grayness
Smothers the straight path through the dripping willow trees
Where we seek shelter.
A white flower lying wetly upon the moss
Is crushed beneath the feet of a garden-boy
Leading the cranes home.

—BLANCHE HAZE GILLASPIE.

Lacking Nothing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the world passes through a period of strain, hearing perpetually of lack of what is considered necessary or desirable, most newspapers being laden with tales of distress, it is refreshing and stimulating to lift our thoughts to a higher level, to remind ourselves of the eternal substance standing steadfast behind all the phantasmagoria of the human mind.

One version of the twenty-third Psalm (Tyndale's Version) begins, "The Lord is my shepherd: therefore can I lack nothing." On page 578 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy shows how the substitution of the spiritual for the corporeal sense of God illumines the Scriptures. The Bible tells us that "God is love"; therefore it is in accord with Scriptural teaching to say, as she does, "[DIVINE LOVE] is my shepherd." The real man, made in the image of his creator, is spiritual; therefore his needs are also spiritual, and in this Psalm we are shown how every need of man is abundantly supplied, so that even the human sense of poverty and lack disappears.

The thought of a good shepherd gives a faint glimpse of the guiding tenderness with which God cares for man and the universe. Indeed, a better illustration could hardly be found. The shepherd leads his flock, cares for each one with equal gentleness, provides for all, brings them along in the way they should go, does not drive them beyond their strength, preserves them from harm and danger.

When we remember this, however hard pressed we may seem to be in our present experience, we can say, Divine Love is my shepherd; therefore can I lack nothing. Can I lack courage? Lack faith? Can I be wanting in intelligence? Is there any quality of Mind which I need for my daily work, any good idea wherewith to increase my usefulness, which divine Love has not already provided for me? No! I can lack nothing; I shall not even enter into any sense of lack for others, as long as I remember that the same Love is also their shepherd. Instead of casting down my heart with labor, with unrequited toil, He makes me lie down in a green pasture. When I am rested and nourished, He leads me forth beside the waters of comfort, those still, deep waters which typify the infinity of goodness. When it seems as if the clamor of personal sense has harassed me to the point of exhaustion, He restores to me the peace of the spiritual sense of man and the universe, leading me higher and farther along in the paths of righteousness; for such is the divine nature—so compassionate, tender, and just.

Paths are made by feet constantly passing over the same place, a step at a time, one after another, over and over again till the way is made plain. The constant habit of right thinking makes the paths of righteousness clearer and plainer in our consciousness day by day, so that we can easily follow them, without straying through self-conceit or being torn by the sharp thorns of self-will, or yet greedily snatching at attractive but delusive appearances by the wayside. The path to God is always just at our feet, and we have the power to walk in it.

Even if the path should seem to lead through "the valley of the shadow of death" we can bravely say (Science and Health, p. 578): "I will fear no evil: for [LOVE] is with me." Divine Love is also divine Life, and Life, being eternal, is forever around me, and mine, and all. Thus death is only a shadow; and a shadow has no substance, no power. We can remember how often we have watched some dear one going down the street on a summer morning, now in light, now in shade. Even if that form at last turns the corner, waving farewell through the dark shadow, we can know that the beloved one, with his day's work unchanged, goes on into light again, even though temporarily lost to sight. On sunny mountain side or in the deep valley of the shadow, Love's rod and Love's staff are still with us and with all to comfort, support, and correct. We can lack nothing. No! Not courage, inspiration, or faith; however dark the shadow may seem, it is but a harmless shadow. "I will fear no evil"!

When we seem spent and weary with the hardness of the way, divine Love spreads the table of spiritual refreshment. Love does not make us wait till all our work is done, till all our problems are solved, till all our enemies are overcome, but feeds and sustains us, and anoints us with consecrated joy.

In the Glossary to Science and Health (p. 592) Mrs. Eddy defines "oil" as "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." To receive fresh consecration and inspiration encourages us to persevere, with fresh gratitude for infinite blessings overflowing the heart. We can then realize that instead of our lives being dogged by misfortune, haunted by evil, or pursued by pain and fear, goodness and mercy are forever following close beside our steps, the encouraging shepherd leading on to greener and fairer pastures on higher levels of thought and achievement.

So, as each one takes to himself the comfort of this Psalm, he can confidently declare (*ibid.*, p. 578): "I will dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [LOVE] for ever." Divine Love is my shepherd; therefore can I lack nothing.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Humour of Thackeray

The first characteristic which strikes the reader of Thackeray is unquestionably his humour. It does not gleam forth as flashes of lightning, rare and vivid, but is more like the ever-bubbling fountain, the perennial spring. It is a kind of permeating force throughout all his works—works now lashed into sarcasm, and anon dissolved in pathos. It is one of the great mistakes regarding this author that he is satirical and nothing else. No critic who thus represents him can have either studied his novels, or caught the spirit and purpose of the man. He is one of the best of English humourists simply because his nature is sensitive at all points. What Carlyle has said of Jean Paul may be said of him—"In his smile itself a touching pathos may lie hidden, a pity too deep for tears. He is a man of feeling, in the noblest sense of that word; for he loves all living with the heart of a brother. . . . Every gentle and generous affection, every thrill of mercy, every glow of nobleness, awakens in his bosom a response; nay, strikes his spirit into harmony." It must ever be so.

But when the first satirical papers of Thackeray were published the world had only seen one side of his humour. The "Snob Papers" and burlesques, and the memoirs of Mr. Yellowplush, gave place in due time to a richer vein in more important works. . . . Thackeray takes us below the surface; we travel through the dark scenes of the human drama with him; he makes his notes and comments without flattery and with astounding realism, and when we part company from his side we wish human nature were somewhat nobler than it is. But his wit does not preclude him from being fair and just. He is indeed scrupulously so, and to the erring, kind and tender. It used to be said occasionally of his works as they appeared, "Ah, there's the same old sneer"—so ready is the world to follow the course in which its attention is directed. . . .

With all his keen sense of the ridiculous and his scathing powers of invective, there is no one instance where for the sake of the brilliancy of his satire he ever cast a slur upon truly philanthropic labour, or perilled his reputation for the worship of the pure and the good. If ever man's humour were useful to instruct as well as to delight, it is that of Michael Angelo Titmarsh. When he laughs we know he will do it fairly—his eye wanders round all, and neither friend nor foe, if vulnerable, can keep out the arrows of his wit. His position, as a humourist, is certainly that of the equal of most of the wits of whom he has written, and one scarcely inferior to even Swift or Sterne.—GEORGE BARNETT SMITH, in "Poets and Novelists."

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EDUCATIONAL

Child Learns That To Be a Friend Is To Have Friends

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW may we help to show our children that to be a friend is to have friends, and that friendship is a much bigger thing than to have one or two so-called special personal friends? One who wished to bring this higher sense of friendship to a group of children (aged 8-13 years) in her care, found ways and means which worked out happily and produced good results.

The group of children, about a dozen in all, lived together in a house in the school grounds. The house had large open fireplaces, attractive rooms and beautiful surroundings, all of which lent their contribution to friendliness.

When are the times when heart goes out to heart, when kindred tastes and interests are exchanged? It was found that they were during the walks to and from school, in the times of free play in the home, and during quiet hours on Sunday, and so on. Then, thought their friend and counselor, these must be the places and times when each child can be helped to learn that his friendship can be shared with all.

A Simple Plan

A simple way was therefore planned, by which each child walked with each other child in turn, for a week, to and fro from school. These groups, varying thus from time to time, were asked to work out plays together in free time. Quiet hours were spent with different ones each time. Little friendly talks were given to show how big a thing friendship could grow to when it was expressed to everyone without partiality. Also it was shown that seeking to give friendship did not always mean that the one it was easiest to be friends with was necessarily the one to invite to one's room. Perhaps the one who was needing a friend might be the one to ask.

Small parties were arranged for Sundays. Here two children acted as hostesses, and invited two others to form their group. The hostesses prepared the meal and served it, and in this way learned the joy of serving and of expressing hospitality to others. On these occasions log fires were lit, and the warm glow did much to draw the little groups together. Gradually the sense of friendship of all to each grew, until it became less necessary to arrange groups. They would sort themselves naturally and ask for different friends each time.

We want our children to choose friends wisely, but I wonder if we are always as careful as we might be to sow only seeds of trust and unity. Do not we sometimes think our little girl or boy too good to mix with some certain other little girl or boy? Is it not often the adult thought which is cramping the younger one in its expression of friendship? The child thought naturally finds good and beauty in its neighbor, or if it inclines to criticism, is quickly turned to find the good.

Told the Lovely Thing

In the home I am writing of, one day when the counselor found a critical thought beginning to influence the little group one toward another, she called them all together and explained that true vision always looked for and found the beautiful. She then sent each little member of the group out in turn, and those remaining in, each in order, told something lovely they had honestly seen or experienced in the character and life of the one who was sent out. This game was played with such zeal that no one could doubt a child's love of the best, and many qualities that had been unnoticed by many of them came to light. The happiness of that meeting shed its radiance for many days, and its lesson is not forgotten.

At times children would come and ask, "May I have quiet hour with so and so, because I don't know her very well yet, and think if I get to really know her we shan't want to quarrel so much at play?" The request would be gladly granted, and much good come of it. One child came to tell of how injured she was by the rough behavior of another. She found us in a happy group, sitting round the fire, listening to the radio. She was asked to join us, but she wanted with angry words to tell of her injuries. No heed, however, was given to this attitude, and in few moments the words died on her lips, and she sat quietly down to listen. After some time, she was asked to tell her difficulty. She was guided to see that she could not change the aggressor, but that she could change her own thought about her. Amazement spread over her face! She to do the loving when the other had injured? Yes, just that, she was told, and a little story was related to make the point clearer to her. She understood. Softly, without a word, she crept out of the room, a new light in her face, a new purpose in her heart. In a little while she returned, with her arm wound round the offender, both smiling.

THE ATHENÆUM, AN ACADEMY FOR FACULTY AND GUESTS
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Culture, that which is beyond the bare essentials of learning, has during the past year been advanced by this Athenæum in Pasadena. It is not only for the use of the institute but of the Mount Wilson Observatory and the Henry E. Huntington Library. More broadly, it is a gift to the public for the pursuit of research in those fields of knowledge and wisdom which are more refined. The donors of the Athenæum were Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. Balch. Upper picture shows the driveway entrance. The lower shows the west front.

The Auditorium

By A. J. DILLEHAY
II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

VOCATIONAL guidance receives some attention in the auditorium through the use of films showing common industries such as manufacturing tires, cereals, fishing tackle and pottery. These are followed by a discussion in which the important points in choosing a vocation are considered. Pupils are encouraged to prepare programs based on vocational courses they are taking. Displays of various kinds, such as tools and complete projects in woodworking and sheet metal classes or style shows of dresses made in sewing classes are features of these programs. Successful men in the community are sometimes invited to talk to classes about their work. Auditorium classes have an advantage for this type of work over the usual school assembly due to its smaller size and the learning rather than entertainment attitude of the pupils.

This phase of our guidance program, if it can be dignified by the use of that term, has developed in full accord with the fundamentals stated in class. There has been no designation of the work as guidance except that the term "guidance counselor" has been applied to the upper grade auditorium teacher in connection with a city-wide guidance program in charge of an assistant superintendent. The teachers would be surprised as would the children to hear much of this work designated as guidance. The teachers have been confronted with a problem, that of improving the general spirit and attitude of the student body toward the school, and have planned their work accordingly.

One Phase of Guidance Work

The fundamental idea that "guidance is a philosophy of education that should permeate the whole school" is followed inasmuch as the entire school is affected by this work in the auditorium. It must be remembered also that the work of the auditorium is but one phase of the guidance work, concerned chiefly with moral, social and civic aspects.

The definite teaching of moral traits is in accord with the theories of Jones, Charters, and Fishback, foremost writers in the field. Mr. O. H. Williams in Guidance Manual No. 1 speaks favorably of recent experiments in direct teaching, quoting from the Elgin plan which is somewhat similar to the one described above.

In further agreement with these writers there is abundant opportunity afforded for indirect teaching in the many situations arising in the several activities mentioned.

While handling large groups of pupils as do the auditorium teachers would seem to be in contradiction to the idea that guidance should be based on a careful study of the individual, two factors tend to refute this implication. In the first place if an auditorium teacher has the same assignment for several years she knows the individuals she needs to know much better than the teacher who has but one group for a semester or a term, in addition to knowing in many cases the family through contacts with brothers and sisters. In the second place the work with the group is concerned with activities in which groups can be handled to advantage and it serves as a "sifting" process by which it is possible to select the pupils who are most in need of individual attention which they receive through our conference plan. Mr. M. E. Rush in "Guiding Drifters Into Vocations" says, "The guidance program must be varied. It must include both general and specific methods as well as some plan of individual counseling."

Three activities, the pupil participation plan, the citizenship contest and the work of the Junior Red Cross, may be checked against Mr. Kilpatrick's criteria for evaluating activities. In answer to the question, "Do the activities lead in the direction of education in and for democracy?" he asks the following:

a. To what extent is provided the opportunity of making conscious choice?
b. To what extent are the highest available motives utilized?
c. To what extent is there present the opportunity to develop, in community with others, an ever-increasing range of active interests?
d. To what extent is opportunity provided for cooperation in ever-widening social groups?
e. To what extent is opportunity provided to study the nature and working of our social institutions?

In the pupil-participation plan there is opportunity for making conscious choice as to whether or not he will serve; in the citizenship contest, whether he will work for or against the group; and in the Red Cross work he is left free to choose whether or not he will take part in the work to be done.

High motives are utilized in both the pupil participation plan and the Junior Red Cross work, but the citizenship contest would not measure up so well because the fear of consequences might enter in. Likewise in the same two there is a fine opportunity to develop an ever-increasing range of active interests. Again the contest is limited in this respect.

In the fourth item the Junior Red Cross work stands highest, although in the participation plan and in the citizenship contest there is provided opportunity for coöperation in wider social groups. Both the participation plan and the work of the Junior Red Cross score high in the last item, but the contest ranks quite low.

Proved to Be Helps

In general, then, it would seem that, measured by these criteria, these activities directed through the auditorium are worth-while helps in social-civic guidance.

Mr. W. M. Procter says also, in speaking favorably of pupil partipation plans, "The plan which is developed slowly and in response to felt needs and in which suggestions come or seem to come from the pupils themselves will be the most effective as well as the most enduring." This statement seems to characterize in most respects our plan.

Mr. H. A. Toops gives in his chapter on psychological considerations in Guidance Manual No. 1 the following idea: Other things being equal, an individual should strive to exploit his outstanding abilities and past experiences." Our work in searching out individuals with special ability through auditorium programs is in line with this idea. It overcomes in part also the difficulty cited by Mr. Jones, who says, "One of the difficulties met in the utilization of student activities for tryout purposes is that little, if any, systematic attempt is made to search out the students who have ability."

It would appear, therefore, that the work done through the auditorium does provide, in a limited way, definite guidance which is in full accord as to nature and method with modern practice and in line with the theory of the foremost writers in the field.

[The first half of this article was printed last Tuesday.]

Perfection in Children

By JAMES A. GOLDTHWAITE

CHILDHOOD in its deeds falls so far short of perfection that adultism is prone to stand appalled at the contemplation of the fate awaiting it. But let us for a moment try to picture ourselves transported to a different planet, where everything, even the very process of thought, is so utterly strange that nothing we carry with us, either physical or mental, appears to be of any service whatever. How rapidly should we be able to adjust ourselves to wholly new and unheard of physical processes, to strange standards of right and wrong, to mental processes as novel as the new language? What man or woman would like to guarantee that he or she would become letter perfect in some abstruse intellectual exercise after one or two rapid-fire lessons?

Yet this picture suggests only an approximation of the tremendous adjustment which the child is going through. The boy or girl whose body and mind seem such tiny and simple things to us is called upon to wrestle with a complicated existence of which he knows neither the rules nor the ways. Each of the thousand and one experiences which have become routine to us is a thing new, undetermined and puzzling in its significance, its causes and its consequences as the first glimpse of a dweller on the moon would be to us. Each has to be faced, investigated and experimented with separately.

In failing to take thought as to the deep significance of these things, there is danger that we shall require too much of our children—that we shall judge them by standards which, forgetful of the length of time it has taken us to learn things in their fullness, we expect children to have complete knowledge after a few study periods and recitations, or a lecture, or a single talk on the duties and moral significance of some phase of right conduct.

Elders Too Forward

It is too much to ask. The trouble with many boys and girls is not so much that they are backward as that their parents and teachers are too forward. They forget how much time is necessary for even a little growth; how often experience has demonstrated that the task or the idea which seems totally beyond the horizon of a child's understanding at a certain age will come to him naturally and completely and without effort if he is only given a little time.

At 13, Henry detested his English work, shirked his compositions and had apparently no more ideas in his head than a cow. A book report was a mytery totally out of his range of vision. To describe a character, or tell why the hero did so and so was something that he had literally no conception of. After doing everything they could think of to try to force him to think, his parents ended by doing nothing. At the time of this writing, four years later, Henry is a senior in high school, leading his class and surprising everyone, teachers and parents alike, by the power and originality of thought and the technical finish of his English work.

A girl of 12 came to me for tutoring in arithmetic. She seemed as nearly hopeless as a case could be. The most elementary moves of multiplication were as darkest night to her. For the best part of two years this eclipse continued. Suddenly she came to life. She finished high school with credit and now occupies an executive position in a mercantile organization where quick and accurate handling of large financial computations is routine to her work.

Learned Honesty

A boy of 7 suddenly developed a malady of filching small amounts of money from his mother's purse. Scolding, reasoning and punishment proved of no avail. But in less than a year, the trait had vanished as suddenly as it had come. For the first time in the lad's life, the ideas of property, honesty and theft had acquired concrete significance in his thought.

Mothers and fathers lavish love and self-denial upon their sons and daughters. Youth seems to take this all for granted and rushes on. Yet time and again we have all witnessed instances in which sons or daughters put down as inappreciative and ungrateful have come to deep understanding and gratitude and devotion when adolescence had moderated and allowed them to find themselves. How unjust to have judged them for having failed to think of matters which were still beyond, to which they were still destined to grow!

"The Others Will Come"

"For four or five years it seemed as though we were never going to be able to teach Paul anything about being responsible or reliable," a father said. "If his mother sent him on an errand, he would forget half of the things he was supposed to do. Time after time he took hammers, saws and chisels from the tool chest to use, laid them down outdoors and lost them. He would listen while I told him something which I wished him to do and say yes when I finished, but he never succeeded in doing the job right. He would leap over no-trespassing signs to dash across lawns, track mud into the house and leave his clothes lying around his room. He lost his money out of his pockets and left his sweaters and rubbers at the homes of his friends. He never seemed to know what his home lessons were or to have any idea of what the teacher had been talking about in class when I asked him at night. In short, he seemed about as hopeless as a boy could be.

"Well, that was three or four years ago. His mother and I were discouraged, but we didn't give up, and most of all, we didn't let him get the idea that he was doomed to failure. We just kept on trying to show him the right way to do things and the unhappy results of making mistakes, and waited for things to turn out. Today I can depend on that boy to do anything he promises to do as surely as I can on myself. He never misses an appointment. In school he is one of the steadiest and most highly regarded of his class. He does his lessons like clockwork. Moreover, he has a level-headed sense of responsibility and what to do in an emergency that would be a credit to many a grown man. He's not perfect, nor anything like it. He still has plenty of human faults. But some of these things that he was missing before, he has grown up to. The others will come."

It is not enough to know the words of a formula of geometry or of a code of conduct. The formula, whether of mathematics or behavior, must be tried and tried again, tested under all manner of conditions, its results observed and pondered, till it is worn smooth by experience, before it is to be called learned, a ready tool for daily living. It must be ingrained before it can be credited to growth.

Most of the things that 10-year-old or 5-year-old or 15-year-old boggles and messes he will handle easily and happily a little later. Why hurry him? How much easier and happier for everyone to wait till his normal processes of growth bring him to their accomplishment in due season.

When things seem dark and discouraging, in the bringing up of a child, let us have faith, and wait.

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[8] The moderation of "automobile" and "postwar" crime which would have created terrible conditions in a country with 25,000,000 autos were liquor not outlawed.

[9] The development of all types of schools so that millions of young people have a richer educational opportunity. High school enrollment alone in the United States increased from 2,000,000 in 1920 to nearly 5,000,000 in 1930—the most remarkable advance in the history of civilization.

[10] The foundation for a future rich in promise and opportunity for home life, for education, for government, for labor, for industry, and for the realization of religion.—From *Your Afterself*, published by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Educating Needy Delhi Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Delhi, India

AMONG the problems facing sociologists and others working on behalf of the poor in Delhi is the fact that the poverty is so extreme that those being aided are unable to help themselves in any way that will better the conditions in which they live or assist those who are working in their interest.

It is revealed, for instance, that women whose lives are lived on the verge of beggary are unable to acquire training in any work that would enable them to follow skilled activities along feminine lines; there are some women whose upbringing has been in such an environment of illiteracy and poverty that even such things as the handling of needle and thread are outside the range of their abilities.

The betel-nut seller who earns annas (2 cents) a day has certainly nothing over when his wife and children are fed; and the woman whose life has been spent in the direst poverty is wholly unqualified to augment the miserable pittance which her husband may earn for a long day's labor. It is contended by those who work among such women, however, that given the necessary training many of them can do much to help the family exchequer in a manner calculated to better the condition in which they exist.

A Particular Problem

Work among such women has consequently to be done from altruistic motives and virtually from a charitable basis. Many of the Indian women who devote time and money to such projects find that even those women who are willing to assist have first to be trained to theories of service. Indeed, a certain form of "charitable exchange" is employed by one Delhi woman in relation to her assistant in the work. The assistant teaches sewing and kindred crafts to poor women in return for lessons in English, which she receives from the woman employing her.

There is one school in Delhi where widows and young wives are trained in those elementary home crafts which women in more advanced countries pursue in the natural course of their upbringing. In the main, it is the poorest women of the city who attend this school, which meets each afternoon between noon and 4 o'clock, when the women are free from household duties. Many of the women in the classes had never handled a sewing or a knitting needle until they received this instruction.

Trained for Living

Mrs. Sohan Lal, who organized this school, has been so successful in the work that the Delhi municipal authorities are now responsible for the salaries of two teachers, although the school was started on a charitable basis in a tiny house that was loaned by a Hindu woman for the purpose. Sewing, needlework, drawn-thread work, and tinsel work are the chief subjects in which the women are trained, and many who had never used a needle before are now able to carry out work on the dresses and costumes of wealthy Delhi citizens and earn wages which, although tiny, are of tremendous worth in the home.

The Urdu and Hindi languages, arithmetic and writing are also taught along elementary lines, to an extent that enables the women to keep household accounts or write a simple letter.

Compared with European and American standards the results accomplished at this school are meager, but the significance of the work is immense. According to Mrs. Sohan Lal, who is a Christian, a Hindu business man who contributed funds toward the work, on one occasion visited the school and was so impressed with the project that he asked Mrs. Sohan Lal to establish a second school, for which he made himself financially responsible. An attractive house, with marble floors and of a character that some of the women students had never before seen, was placed at the disposal of the group.

Mrs. Sohan Lal and a young Indian woman are the teachers of the school and the business man has placed a dharzi (tailor) at the command of the teachers, so as to further the work of dressmaking and sewing. Like the school which has been taken over by the municipality, the women being trained are drawn from those ranks of the people who are not to be reached by any other form of education.

Owing to the religious question, the women of these two schools are of the Hindu persuasion, as Muhammadan women, whose need for such training is equally great, would not attend classes conducted on Hindu premises. This feature, however, is likely to be eliminated from the school which the city has taken over, as efforts are being made to hold the classes in municipally owned property. Extension of the work among poor Muhammadan women will consequently follow.

An important phase of this activity lies in the fact that the training these women obtain is being passed along to their daughters in the home. From this point of view the project is peculiarly significant, as mothers are being taught to appreciate the value of education for their children.

The regret of social workers in Delhi is that only the fringe of the situation is being touched by the agencies which are operating, largely because of the general poverty prevailing and partly owing to the lack of workers. At the same time, it is admitted that a developing interest is being shown by Indian women in this educational experiment.

The criticism is frequently heard in India that Indians themselves do very little to better the conditions or circumstances of the very poor. To some extent this criticism is being met by a developing interest which is now being shown by wealthier Indians toward the lot of the masses. Prior to the opening of the civil disobedience movement by the Indian National Congress many Indian women took an active interest in Mrs. Sohan Lal's schools; most of these women, however, were put in prison as a result of their political activities. During their imprisonment Mrs. Sohan Lal carried on the work virtually alone, although one English woman and an Indian teacher gave her considerable assistance.

A Swedish Textile Artist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

THE textile arts in Sweden occupy a sphere of work in which women have long reigned supreme, and this tradition is still unbroken. One of the best known textile workers both in Sweden and abroad is Mrs. Elsa Gullberg, and works from her studios are to be found in private homes, in public institutions, and in steamships, those connecting links between many countries.

Mrs. Gullberg began her studies at a technical school and during this time she made several journeys abroad. As a very young woman she was appointed head of the drawing office and experimental department of weaving of the Swedish Peasant Art Society. The object of the society was to evolve designs and fabrics suitable for the peasant women to execute and of a standard to satisfy modern needs. After gaining a scholarship, she went abroad and studied on the Continent, where she came into contact with the German Werkbund Movement. The ideas which she gained there of coöperative work between artists and industry she later applied, with great benefit, to modern Swedish arts and crafts, when she became associated with the Swedish Sloyd Society.

Large Textile Works

Mrs. Gullberg by this time had established a reputation as an able manager, and was greatly in request for helping at exhibitions at home and abroad, both as an artist and manager. Although more and more organization work fell to her lot, she continued to work at her own special line (textiles and interior decorating), and in 1927 she started her own studios for this purpose.

Among the larger textile works carried out by Mrs. Gullberg may be mentioned those in the fine Concert Hall in Stockholm. All the textiles made for the hall were executed in the building itself, where she had put up a studio for weaving. The textiles in the M. S. Kingsholm of the Swedish-American Lines; the T. S. Suecia of the Swedish Lloyd Lines which plies between Gothenburg and London; and the S. S. Drotten, which crosses the Baltic from Stockholm to the island of Gotland, were all made in Mrs. Gullberg's studios. The textiles in the imposing building of the world-famous Swedish Match Company in Stockholm were also made by her. In churches, museums, hotels, restaurants, picture houses, castles, and private homes, carpets, wall hangings and textiles for upholstery are to be found which have emanated from Mrs. Gullberg's studios.

An Authority

During the Stockholm Exhibition of Arts and Crafts in 1930 she was much in demand. Not only was she represented there by a large exhibition of her own textiles, but she was the only woman on the committee, as last year she was the only woman on the committee of the Swedish exhibition in London. All this administrative labor, together with the management of her own business, has prevented her from doing much weaving. She limits herself, therefore, to simple things, but the immense pioneer work she has done and her vast knowledge of fabrics, and materials of all sorts, makes her an invaluable and much-sought-after adviser.

Mrs. Gullberg was invited to exhibit her work at the Denver Church Art Commission Exhibition, which was held at the Denver Art Gallery in America in September and October. Among the things exhibited there was a magnificent Gobelin, 250x 400 cm. "Black Diana," made after a drawing by Nils von Dardel, and a remarkable altar cloth woven in basse-lisse after a drawing of the Crucifixion by Närta Afzelius.

Mrs. Elsa Gullberg, Textile Artist.

Mrs. Gullberg believes that everything is possible. "Sell the things that do not yet exist," is her motto. The architect, builder or client has only to give her an idea of what he wants and the price he wishes to pay, and Mrs. Gullberg will find a way to execute the order, either by hand or machine.

Laundry Management

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

PROBABLY the first question that arises in considering a career is what openings it offers, and it is on account of the possibilities in this direction that laundry work is arousing the interest of parents as well as head mistresses of high schools and secondary schools in England with a view to getting well-educated girls into commercial undertakings. The big modern steam laundries are pleasant enough places in which to work, and an executive position in any of them gives a girl plenty of scope for initiative and organizing ability.

Mr. Stark, general secretary of the Federation of Launderers, speaking on this question said: "The industry is evolving very rapidly, and although at present there are not a very large number of openings, it is my personal opinion that they will increase in number owing to the realization on the part of laundry owners that it is worth while employing well-educated women. Having completed her training it is important, however, for a girl not to expect to get too big a job immediately, but she may reasonably hope for a supervising post at about £2 10s. a week. From this she may advance to the position of assistant to a manageress, and after a year or two she should be capable of taking over the management of a small laundry, or an assistantship in a larger place. As a manageress a girl should get from £5 a week, while anything from £6 to £9 a week including commission is not unusual.

Mr. Stark emphasized the importance of securing a post in a growing laundry as otherwise, although a girl may have exceptional ability, she will not be able to make a great deal of headway.

Apprenticeship

At present there is no Laundry Technical College in England, and not all laundries will take pupils, as it is difficult to arrange for instruction in the use of the innumerable machines which are kept working at full time all the week.

At one laundry where pupils are taken the wife of the owner said, "Our output on a sheet ironing machine is about 60 an hour, but if you set a pupil to work it, it drops to 25. So I generally arrange for a pupil to take her lunch at a different hour from the girl who is regularly on the machine, so that she may go on when the regular worker is off. But it takes a long time for pupils to gain accuracy and speed."

She believes in giving pupils a thorough education in all branches so that they, in turn, will be able to teach others. She always starts pupils, she says, in the sorting room. After a month they go into the calendar room, where what is called the "flat work," such as sheets, pillow cases, and table napkins, are ironed in a big machine. Then comes experience in the ironing room, the collar room, and finally the washhouse. The reason that the washhouse is left to the last is that the pupil, by watching all the other processes and seeing what is turned back, may learn to appreciate the importance of getting things a good color. Finally the routine of the office and the packing room is learned.

In addition to this practical training in technical matters, and the opportunity afforded of getting some knowledge of the general management, the pupils at this laundry, which is within easy reach of London, are given the opportunity, twice a week, of attending classes held at the headquarters of the National Federation of Launderers. These are of a very practical nature, and include such subjects, as, the chemistry of washing materials, the science of management, government regulations, selling laundry services, engineering, bookkeeping, office routine, washhouse methods, records and costing, textiles and fabrics.

Owing to the fact that the laundry industry is not localized, it is difficult to arrange for similar opportunities in other parts of the country, but to meet this need correspondence courses have been started in some of the subjects. Lectures have also been arranged at 10 provincial centers on elementary chemistry from the laundry point of view, the chemistry professors from these centers having gone through an intensive course on the subject themselves in order to be able to take classes in their locality. Books on the topic being scarce, the British Launderers Research Association have published a book on Chemistry for the Laundry.

Young Launderers' Movement

As the practical training for executive posts in laundry work is short, occupying at the outside about two years, it is found that girls entering upon it immediately after leaving school are not old enough to take executive positions when otherwise qualified, so that it may be wise to take a two-year ordinary commercial secretarial course either before or after the specialized training.

The Young Launderers' Movement, which has been organized at the suggestion of those who attended a Launderers' Congress about seven or eight years ago, is a great help to those young people who are training for, or actually occupying, positions of responsibility in laundry management. In addition to an annual conference in various parts of the country, they now meet once a month in London for the reading of papers and discussions, while girl executives have further similar opportunities at the Women Launderers' Social Club, where they can consider problems arising in their work from the women's point of view, an important subject when it is remembered that about 85 per cent of the people employed in the industry are women.

Career of a Concert Manager

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

CONCERT audiences are much more exacting than formerly, in the opinon of Alice Seckels, Pacific coast concert manager and Pacific coast manager for the Civic Concert Service of Chicago. Having presented to the music world the two violinist prodigies of our day, Yehudi Menuhin and Ruggiero Ricci, Miss Seckels occupies, among American concert managers, a unique position on which to base her observations.

"It takes some measure of genius for an artist to make good before the public today," Miss Seckels explained. "Audiences are composed of three groups: First, the personal following of the artist; second, serious music lovers; third, an ever-increasing number of music students. The aspirant for fame must be more than ordinarily gifted and admirably trained to satisfy the last two groups."

Miss Seckels is a tall, handsome young woman, with a twinkle of a smile always ready to light her brown eyes. On the walls of her office in the Fairmont Hotel Studios on Nob Hill in San Francisco, a score of photographs of musical celebrities greet the visitor, among them Fanny Bloomfeld-Zeisler and Tina Lerner, with whom Miss Seckels has studied, having started her musical career as a pianist. Undoubtedly this early training has had much to do in developing her recognition of talent, especially in the young artist.

An Unexpected Development

"My initiation into the field of concert management," she related, "came during the war. With instrumental soloists or a singer, myself at the piano, I gave matinée concerts at the Hotel Claremont, Berkley, in order to raise money for the Red Cross. In this small beginning the seed of concert management germinated. The following year, when I taught at the Cornish School of Music at Seattle, it expanded and grew.

"Ten years ago I returned to San Francisco and started the Alice Seckels Matinée Musicales in the Fairmont Hotel. Nothing ventured, nothing, I argued, could be won. The idea, entirely confined to San Francisco, was to present, once a month, a well-known artist in an afternoon concert.

"No sooner were these musicales successfully launched than I became obsessed with the idea of there being an untouched concert field in the small towns. So one day I went to Modesta, California, and interviewed the leading banker, an influential minister and a teacher. A committee was formed to which I explained my plan of selling season tickets for a series of four concerts yearly, engaging an artist of reputation for each concert. In this way the money would be assured to the music committee and the artist, and the town would be richer for being on the musical map. The plan proved successful and 14 other towns followed the example set by their sister city.

Her Flair for Prodigies

"Lately my activities have been confined to the Alice Seckels Concert Series in San Francisco. Here it seems to be my fortune to present prodigies. The whole world knows that when Yehudi Menuhin, at the age of 8, made his initial bow, March 30, 1926, in Scottish Rite Auditorium, a star of first magnitude appeared on the musical horizon. Ruggiero Ricci, the little Italian violinist, has also thrilled vast audiences all over the country. He played his first concert Nov. 15, 1928. To see either of these boys take his place on the concert platform as soloist with a symphony orchestra is an experience never to be forgotten. Theirs is musical genius in its highest form. They are children in years, but transcend all consideration of age in the execution and understanding of their art.

"During these last few years, seven children have played their first concerts under my management; these are Stewart Brady, Hehbizah Menuhin, sister of Yehudi, Ruth Slenczynski, Harry Cykman and Laura Dubman—besides Yehudi and Ricci."

The Alice Seckels Concert Series has presented many other names besides those of prodigies. During the last season Luisa Silva, Hawaiian contralto, and Jovita Fuentes, the first Filipina prima donna to sing in the United States, made their American débuts under Miss Seckels' management.

Education Important

"It is no doubt due to having presented so much young talent that I am constantly being called upon to advise parents, who believe that their children, too, are geniuses. Many young artists, because they have some talent and are praised by friends, or as often happens, are carried away by their enthusiasm, wish to be presented to the public before they are prepared for it. Many of them do not merit, alas, the slightest encouragement. It is unfortunate that, in their disappointment, they blame commercialism rather than deficiencies in themselves for their failure to impress a manager."

Another thing! To sacrifice basic education for music is folly. When possible, every musician should have a university background. Why? The depth and breadth of the musician's interpretation is dependent on the richness of his mental soil.

"Music as a profession is greatly crowded and many are the reasons given. One of the contributing causes is, I believe, the undiscriminating award of scholarships, often given to mediocre talent. I do not presume to say how greater discrimination can be used, but my contact with many students has convinced me they are musicians by accretion. Genius, on the other hand, is a flower unfolding its beauty and fragrance in spite of any and all obstacles.

"I have no hobbies. Presenting an artist, be he established or new to the public, is always an exciting business. The unexpected has a habit of happening. Often I come to my office with a carefully planned day ahead of me. A telegram or telephone call greets me and a concert or lecture is changed by some unforeseen circumstance. This necessitates quick thought, instant decisions, in the substitution of dates, artists, concert halls, publicity. The excitement of raveling these snarls contributes to the interest of this absorbing career."

Walter Frederick Seely

Miss Alice Seckels, Concert Manager.

Sculptor, Medalist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, New York sculptor, has been honored by the acceptance of her design for the official George Washington commemorative medal, to be used in connection with the coming bicentennial celebration. Several of America's foremost sculptors competed in this contest. The judges included such important authorities as Robert J. Grant, director of the United States Mint; Charles Moore, chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts, and a special committee of sculptors.

All designs for the commemorative medal were submitted anonymously, so that no sculptor was identified by any name or mark upon his work. Not till after the decision of the judges was he revealed.

The design for the medal is simple and dignified, the upper side bearing the head of George Washington, with his name and dates. The reverse shows a symbolic figure of Liberty, with stars representing the original states of the Union and the words: "Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land."

Mrs. Fraser is the only woman whose designs have been accepted for United States coins, among these being the Grant Memorial coins and the Alabama Centennial half dollar. Other proofs of Mrs. Fraser's standing as a medalist are two specially interesting designs, one for the medal given by the United States Congress to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and the other given by the National Geographic Society to Commander Richard E. Byrd. Mrs. Fraser also designed the medal given by the Nation Institute of Social Science to Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

Copy of the Peace Stamps for decorating one's letters. These may be purchased from the World Peace Posters, Inc., 31 Union Square, New York. Sheets of 50 stamps at 50 cents. Organizations using 1000 or more are allowed 50 per cent discount.

Women's Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are very few clubs that will not this year conduct programs which will stress some phase of the life or influence of George Washington. Original dramas are being written and produced, all dealing with the early history of the United States.

Mrs. H. S. Godfrey, chairman of music in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, tells of several ways in which musical programs may be related to the general theme. She suggests a ten-minute talk on "George Washington and the Music of His Time." The following pamphlets, which will furnish material for such a talk, may be procured by addressing the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C. "Music of George Washington's Time" by John Tasker Howard, and "George Washington as a Friend and Patron of Music," by Oscar G. Sonneck. There is also a collection of songs and pieces called "Music from the Days of George Washington," which is issued by the same commission.

State chairmen of music are asked to tabulate the number of clubs in their states making use of the music program suggestions of the General Federation chairman and to report to Mrs. Godfrey, who will give a volume of John Tasker Howard's new book "Our American Music 300 Years of It," to the chairman reporting the largest number of clubs taking part in the music celebration of George Washington's time.

* * *

Small groups not having art leaders, and large clubs wishing authentic lectures and outlines for study groups on any phase of art, have been considered by Mrs. Louis S. Grosse, who is chairman of art lectures and program extension in the General Federation. She has prepared lectures on such subjects as "World's Art of Today," which deals with the evolution of contemporary painting. Mrs. Grosse made a tour of the leading art museums and studios in order to make comparisons relating to color and design of recent works, for this lecture. Another lecture is called "Chanters of Strange Lore," which is a revelation of the legend, poetry and symbolism through the arts of the Pueblo Indian.

There are in all more than 10 carefully prepared lectures which may be procured for a small fee by clubs. All lectures and programs are loaned for periods ranging from three days to six weeks. They are available for booking under the agreement that they are to be returned to the author after production.

Study groups will find in this service, outlines on such subjects as applied design, block printing, etching, leather work, batik, stencils, perspective, artistic club yearbooks and Byzantine art.

Prepared programs of this service cover such activities as a character party which gives directions for costumes, staging, etc. In this program members and guests impersonate favorite characters in literature, music and art. Another program is a peace pageant for Armistice Day. Others are flower shows, sculpture tableaux, an art pageant, and an evening with old masters which is called Famous Paintings.

For further information about this service address Mrs. Louis S. Grosse, Scottsdale, Ariz. Always inclose stamps for reply.

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J. M. Layton	2	2	8	36
Jacob Schaefer	2	2	9	40
G. L. Coupulos	2	2	7	41
Bernard Westhus	2	3	7	32
J. N. Bozeman	2	4	8	33
A. K. Hall	1	4	7	31
T. S. Denton	1	4	6	37

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—In the most thrilling victory of the tournament, J. N. Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., tumbled A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago from leadership in the world's professional three-cushion billiard title campaign here last night. Bozeman came from behind to win, 50 to 48 in 54 innings. Kieckhefer, who was leading with three straight victories, the only undefeated contender, is now tied for second with A. J. Thurnblad of this city, title defender. They display three victories and one defeat each.

Kieckhefer's defeat opened the way for Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion, to step to the head of the standing. Reiselt, defeated only once, scored his fourth victory yesterday, at the expense of A. K. Hall of Chicago, 50 to 46 in 50 innings.

L. J. Kenney of Chicago advanced by scoring his third straight victory since losing his first two games. He defeated T. S. Denton of Kansas City, former champion, 50 to 49 in 56 innings. The day's other game exhibited Bernard Westhus of St. Louis, southern titlist, upsetting F S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., the eastern winner, 50 to 42 in 73 innings.

Bozeman, former United States amateur champion and the youngest player in the tourney, and Kieckhefer, one of the veteran former champions, shot aggressively, boldly, trying for everything. As a result they made many surprising hits, and just as many startling misses. In a finish that roused the capacity crowd to one uproar after another, they traded the lead five times in 13 innings.

Kieckhefer trailed in the early innings, while Bozeman, in his first bid for the world's title, manufactured caroms in ways strange to the customs of the old-timers. Kieckhefer, however, ran 7 in the nineteenth frame that tied the score 20-all. The Chicagoan followed an inning later by linking seven frames with counts for a total of 13 points, taking the lead, 33 to 25. Bozeman kept within striking distance, and in 13 innings tied at 39. That was in the forty-first frame. Thereafter it was a royal contest that kept the fans on edge for every shot. Kieckhefer lost a point in the forty-seventh by propelling his cue ball off the table. This tied the count at 42. The score by innings:

J. N. Bozeman—0 2 1 0 4 1 0 4 0 0 2 1 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 3 0 0 1 s 3 0 2 2 0 0 s 1 s 1 0 s 3 1 0 3—50. Innings—54. High run—4. Safeties—4.

A. H. Kieckhefer—0 0 2 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 1 7 0 3 1 3 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 s 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 s 0 f 0 1 0 3 0 0 2—48. Innings—54. High run—7. Safety—1. Foul—3. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Kenney's third victory came in the first afternoon engagement. He led Denton for 23 innings, where the latter tied with a chain of 3-1-3 at 24 points. Denton then set the pace to the thirty-second inning, 32 to 10. Thereafter they seesawed and tied at 49 in the fifty-fifth frame. Denton missed his chance to go out first, and Kenney then delivered the final carom. The score by innings:

L. J. Kenney—2 0 0 4 2 0 0 0 2 6 0 s 0 1 s 0 0 3 1 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 1 2 1 0 1 0 3 0 1 1 1 s 0 2 3 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1—50. Innings—56. High Run—6. Safeties—3.

T. S. Denton—0 5 s 0 1 0 1 0 s 0 1 s 0 1 3 s 1 1 2 s 3 1 3 2 s 0 1 4 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 4 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—49. Innings—56. High Run—5. Safeties—6. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

Reiselt led Hall all the way from the fourteenth inning, where he took the advantage, 12 to 11. Two runs of 5 within the next 11 innings set a pace Hall could not follow, though he pulled up a bit with a run of 7 in the thirty-eighth frame. This left Reiselt in the lead, 38 to 34, which he promptly improved with a series of 4-2-2. The score by innings:

Otto Reiselt—0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 3 1 0 3 3 1 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 s 5 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 2 3 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 s 0 1—50. Innings—50. High Run—5. Safeties—3.

A. K. Hall—0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 s 0 1 2 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 3 1 2 0 7 0 0 1 1 1 2 4 s 0 0 1 2—46. Innings—49. High Run—7. Safeties—2. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

In the first night game Westhus came from behind to win a long siege from Scoville. A run of 4 in the fifty-fifth frame gave the St. Louis boy the lead, 32 to 30, and while the advantage shifted a point or two each way thereafter, Westhus stepped ahead with another 4 in the sixty-sixth and gradually drifted out while Scoville juggled ciphers. The score by innings:

Bernard Westhus—0 0 0 0 4 2 s 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1—50. Innings—73. High Run—4. Safety—1.

F. S. Scoville—1 1 0 0 0 2 s 1 0 2 2 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 3 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—42. Innings—72. High run—4. Safety—1. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

MAROONS INVADE GARDEN TONIGHT

Only two seasons ago the Boston Bruins and Montreal Maroons engaged in a rugged and thrilling play-off series of five games for the National Hockey League championship and tonight the same clubs meet at the Boston Garden, but under much different circumstances. Each club is now the last-place team in its division standing.

Manager Sprague Cleghorn of the Maroons has not had proper goal-tending or general defensive play to match the club's goal-scoring ability. The Maroon forwards appear to have little difficulty sifting through opponents to score goals, but apparently do not work so efficiently checking the efforts of their opponents' attack. Just what the Maroon lineup will be tonight remains to be seen, for Manager Cleghorn is doing much experimenting.

Bruins will present a slightly changed lineup and a new player. The first line finds Marty Barry on left wing with Wellaud and Clapper. On the second line Art Chapman will step into Barry's vacancy at center, with Galbraith and Oliver, while the third line will see Alex Cook in center with Eddie Burke on right wing and either Bill Touhey or Max Sutherland on left wing. Sutherland was brought up from the Cubs yesterday.

COMPULSORY SPORT IS SEEN

Czechoslovakia Has a Bill to That Effect Before Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Czechoslovakia will be the first European state to make sport compulsory, if the draft bill to that effect receives parliamentary sanction. During the discussions there may be slight alterations in details, but the main provisions are likely to be adopted. According to these, all males between 6 and 24, and females between 6 and 21 years of age, will have to take part in sport, the main exception being in the case of those unable to take part for physical reasons. In all other cases, failure to attend the prescribed exercises will be followed by punishments through the ordinary law courts.

Schools, military and private institutions, as well as the state and the municipalities, are called upon to provide the necessary training grounds. Such measures are being undertaken "in the national interest," and no political party considerations are allowed to enter into it. Such a statement may seem strange to American and British sportsmen, but here sport in the past was so dependent upon the support of the different parties that it means, at least, freedom from that restraint. Less than half a century ago, sport was little known in this country. Football, tennis, golf, wrestling, boxing, hockey, ice hockey, etc., are mainly innovations since the nineties.

Sokol Movement

Physical training and light athletics have always played a great part in the curriculum of the Sokol movement, and before the last war, the period of army conscription was considered sufficient to maintain the nation's manhood in trim. Hitherto, in Bohemia and Moravia, the Sokol movement, with its Roman Catholic ocunterpart, the Orel, embraced the vast majority of the Czech population, but since the establishment of the Republic, not only has the national interest in these institutions decreased, but there has also been felt the need to extend them to include the German-speaking part of the population, and also Slovakia and Ruthenia, formerly under Hungarian rule, where they had not previously made much headway.

The contemplated legislation naturally divided itself into two parts, one dealing with persons of school age and the other with those who are older. The introduction of compulsory sport for the former will mean the provision of far better playing spaces than the school "yards," small and impossible for any game like football or hockey, in fact, the creation of real playing fields in the wider sense of that phrase. These are obviously necessary for the town schools, especially for high schools and the universities. As for aquatic and winter sports, there are practically no parts of the republic where excellent facilities are not available. For those persons over school age, the new legislation is expected to provide facilities long since needed.

Sportsmen Raise Issue

This new step on the part of Czechoslovakia has naturally raised an issue between those sportsmen who maintain that the very essence of sport is its voluntary nature—that compulsion means the negation of its true idea—and those who hold the opinion that sport is as essential as any other form of activity and should therefore be properly organized and enforced. A similar struggle also goes on in Austria. There a majority maintains that the desire for sport should be so developed among the young people, in a voluntary way, that any sort of compulsion would be unnecessary. There has long been a demand that each municipality should provide playing fields for the people according to a standard of 3 to 4 square meters per citizen, but lack of finances has prevented its realization. The Municipality of Vienna, by the building of the great Stadium in the Prater and the energetic activities of its Sports Committee under the guidance of Professor Julius Tandler, has done great work in the fostering of sport. All instructors must hold state qualifications, and this rule has recently been extended to include teachers of dancing and gymnastics. Unfortunately, in Austria, sport is organized so much along political party lines that much of its social effect is lost.

In Hungary compulsory sport does not find strong support, except in the case of the Levente organization, but since this is organized along military lines (drill, trench-digging, sham fights, throwing of hand-grenades, etc.) it is obvious that its end is political. Under Count Kuno Klebelsberg, Minister of Education in the Bethlen régime, much has been done to develop physical exercise in schools. But the games in which Hungary still plays a prominent international role—water polo, swimming, fencing, table tennis and so forth—are all organized privately.

ST. VALENTINE'S GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 26 (AP)—Turning in a pair of 79's, Henry C. Fownes 3d of Pittsburgh, a member of the Oakmont Country Club, yesterday won the qualifying round in the annual St. Valentine's Golf Tournament here with an 18-hole score of 78. Donald B. Parson, Youngstown, Ohio, and Robert G. Morrison, Pittsburgh, tied for second place with 79s. Fourth place was won by Halbert J. Rine, Aberdeen, N. C., who shot a 76. Rees of the other entries broke 80.

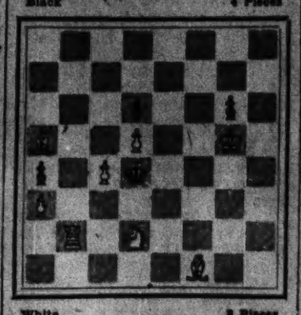
CHESS

by Professor P. Chenutier

PROBLEM NO. 1377

By H. Mulder

Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

A pleasing "Meredith" (or problem of 12 pieces or less)

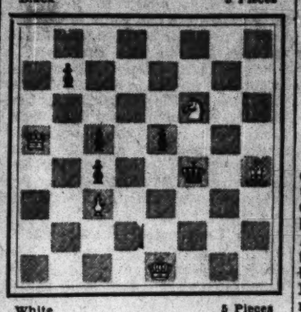
Quoted from "Problems by My Friends"

PROBLEM NO. 1378

By N. Davi de Cordova

In memoriam: B. G. Laws

Black 5 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

From the British Chess Magazine, of which B. G. Laws was problem editor from 1898 to 1931

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1375. B-QB3

No. 1376. 1. Castles! KxB
2. R-QB8 mate
1. ——— PxP
2. B-R
1. ——— P-B4
2. B-K

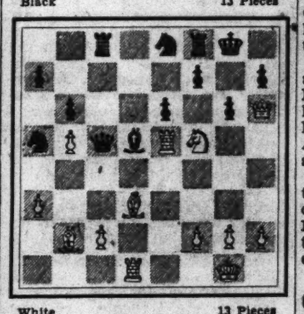
End-Game No. 79. White wins: 1 RxKtch, KxR; 2 P-B7, B-Q!; 3 PxB(Kt), and wins.

END-GAMES

A conclusion such as this is exceedingly rare in master play. White forces a mate in four moves. From the eighth game of a match played in 1929 between Spielmann and Honlinger. White to make his twenty-fifth move.

End-Game No. 80

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

The January issue of the Social Chess Quarterly is interesting from cover to cover. The games chosen for annotation, although not all of master caliber, are decidedly brilliant, with pretty, instructive conclusions which the reader is left to work out for himself, the actual continuations appearing some pages later. Another section, Lessons on Opening Play, gives a clear, understandable explanation of the Cambridge Springs Defense. Altogether, there is sufficient pabulum for both expert and novice.

We have received a publisher's notice of a new book by Alekhine. It will continue "My Best Games of Chess, 1908-1923," and will contain a selection of games annotated as only Alekhine can do. If it is half as good as the first, it will be well worth owning. Unfortunately, there is no mention of an English edition, and readers who do not care to struggle with German will probably have to wait a year or two for a translation.

Every group of chess players has at least one member who is interested not so much in the sense of the game as in its nonsense. Such a person is sure to find the imaginary game below pleasing. After 12 moves there have been no exchanges, and White is stalemated! The game appeared in L'Italia Scacchistica under the title, "Sam Loyd's Immortal Game." White belongs to the modern school: Black to the old school. The game: 1 P-Q4, P-Q3; 2 Q-Q2, P-K4; 3 P-QR4, P-K5; 4 Q-B4, P-KB4; 5 P-R3, B-K2; 6 Q-R2, B-K3; 7 R-R3, P-B4; 8 R-KKt3, Q-R4ch; 9 Kt-Q2, B-R5; 10 P-B3, B-Kt6; 11 P-Q5, P-K6; 12 P-B4, P-B5, stalemate!

The reputations of the players whose game appears below would make their encounter worth publishing. Dr. Euwe has been ranked as the third European master. Kashdan is universally admitted to be in "the top flight." Their game at Hastings must have attracted a great deal of attention. Even before the opening moves were completed Euwe began a severe K-side attack. Kashdan's defense proved adequate, however, and Euwe, in apparent clock trouble, concluded a series of doubtful moves with a fatal blunder.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Kashdan White	Euwe Black	Kashdan White	Euwe Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	14 QKt-Q2	P-Kt5(e)
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	15 PxP	KtxKtP
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	16 Q-K4ch	B-K2
4 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	17 Kt-B3	Q-R4
5 PxP(a)	KPxP	18 B-B4	P-KB4(f)
6 Kt-KB3(b)		19 Q-B3	Castles
	B-KKt5	20 KR-K	Kt-Q2
7 P-KR3	B-R4	21 Kt-R2	Q-B2
8 B-K2	Kt-B3	22 B-Q2	Kt1xKt
9 P-Qb	BxKt	23 BxKt	P-B5(g)
10 BxB	Kt-K4	24 B-B5!	R-Kt4
11 B-K2	Q-R5(c)	25 B-R3	P-B6(h)
12 Castles		26 Q-K4	Q-Kt2(i)
	P-KKt4(d)	27 QxB	RxPch
13 Q-B2	R-KKt1	28 K-R	Resigns

(a) 5 P-B4 is also played, but some players feel that the general P advance in the center is questionable. The last word is yet to be uttered on this hyper-modern opening.

(b) This facilitates the development of Black's QB. Hence 6 B-Q3 is slightly stronger.

(c) Not 11 . . . QKtxP; 13 BxKt, KtxB; 13 Q-R4ch!

(d) Black really gets a fine game with this seemingly premature attack. Not 13 . . . KKtxBP; 13 BxKt, KtxB; 14 Q-R4ch compelling P-Kt4.

(e) Perhaps a developing move, such as B-Kt2 or Kt(Kt3)-Q2, is in order.

(f) 18 . . . Q-Kt3 is safer, but Black still has faith in his attack.

(g) An unfortunate move. Black's weak play to suppress clock trouble. It is imperative to keep the white KB out of the game. Hence, not 23 . . . QR-B; 24 BxBP!, but 23 . . . R-Kt4, and if 24 BxBP, RxB; 25 RxB, RxBP!, which keeps White on the defensive.

(h) 25 . . . QR-Kt, and if 26 BxP, QxB; 27 RxB, Q-B4! offers better chances.

(i) A blunder, but Black is now on the defensive. White's KB is certainly worth its weight in gold. If 26 . . . B-B; 27 Q-K3! Hence 26 . . . B-K is necessary. Then White might continue 27 R-K3, PxP; 28 QR-R, R-Kt3; 29 B-Kt3, K-Q and Black is decidedly worse off.

Here is a notable victory by the womens champion. Her opponent, a brilliant Indian, former British champion, played for a K-side attack which never materialized, he having castled on the other wing. Miss Menchik's steady play soon worked up a winning counter attack. Also from the Hastings tournament.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Khan White	Menchik Black	S. Khan White	Menchik Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 QR-K	Kt-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 Q-B3(a)	QxQP
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	23 RxQ	Kt3xB
4 PxP(a)	PxP	24 P-R3	P-R3
5 Kt-B3	P-B3	25 B-B4	QR-B
6 Q-B2	B-Q3	26 B-Q3	Kt-Kt3
7 P-K3(b)	QKt-Q2	27 B-K3	P-QB4
8 B-Q3	Castles	28 B-QKt6	KR-Q
9 B-Q2	R-K	29 R-B4	Kt1-Q4
10 P-KR4(c)	Kt-B	30 BxKt	PxB
11 CastlesQR		31 R-Q3	R-Kt3
	P-QKt4	32 K-B	R-Kt6
12 Kt-KKt5	P-QR4	33 KR-K	R-R3
13 P-K4	P-Kt5!	34 R-Kt5	P-KR4
14 Kt-R4	PxP	35 P-Kt3(f)	Rx
15 Kt1xKP	Kt1xKt	36 K-B4	R-Kt7
16 BxKt	B-Kt3(d)	37 R-K	P-Q6
17 K-Kt	P-Kt4	38 R-QR5(g)	P-Q7
18 PxP	R-Kt1	39 RxBP	P-Q8
19 Kt-B5	BxKt	40 R-Q	R-B7
20 QxB	BxP	Resigns	

(a) This exchange gives Black no trouble in developing his Q side and is on that account questionable. Sultan Khan doubtless hoped to get a simple game in which his penchant for direct attack would have free vent.

(b) 7 B-KKt5 appears simpler and stronger.

(c) The attack! But how ineffectual! Black is well protected, while White has yet to complete his development.

(d) Now White is on the defensive. This game is one more illustration of the danger of Castles QR. White's attack is exhausted; Black's attack hardly begun.

(e) Not 23 QxBP, KtxP; 23 Q-B3, RxB, followed by B-B7ch.

(f) If 35 PxP, R-QR!

(g) After 38 RxP, P-Q8 is equally decisive.

Olympic Wrestling Tryouts July 7-8

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—Wrestling tryouts for the United States Olympic team are to be held at Columbus, Ohio, July 7 and 8, it is announced by Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Association. The team will be managed and coached by Hugo Otopalik, mat coach at Iowa State College. The announcement was made at the meeting of the Central A. A. U., of which Mr. Brundage is president.

Poland's Olympic hockey team is to play Marquette University at the Chicago Stadium here, Feb. 16, it was announced by E. C. Delaporte, chairman of the hockey committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. The Polish team will play at Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 18, against University of Minnesota.

This city will be the scene of many events collateral to the Olympics, said Mr. Brundage, who is also president of the A. A. U. of the United States Olympic final tryouts for women in track and field, and for men in the decathlon, to be held here late in June. The Hungary water-polo team, defending the Olympic title, is to play a game with local stars, possibly the team from the Illonois A. C.

Possibility of a triangular track and field meet between Germany, Finland, and the United States, following the Olympic Games, is being looked into. A farewell meet on the Atlantic seaboard after the meet has also been suggested.

Mr. Brundage, who is chairman of the sports committee of the Century of Progress Exposition, or World's Fair of 1933, reported increased activity toward planning outstanding events in sports for that year.

CURTIS CUP GOLFERS TO PLAY IN SURREY

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The international golf team matches between American and British women will be played over one of the three 18-hole course of the Wentworth Golf Club near Virginia Water, Surrey, beginning May 22, it was officially announced yesterday. The British team has not yet been selected.

An informal series, begun two years ago with the visit of an American group to England, gains an official status this year with the presentation of a cup by the Curtis sisters of Boston. The series will be played along Walker Cup lines.

Miss Marion Hollins, former United States champion, is captain of the American group. Other members of the American team, named at the meeting of the United States Golf Association Jan. 9, are Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., the former Glenna Collett; Miss Helen L. Hicks, Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Miss Virginia Van Wie, Miss Maureen Orcutt and Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, the former Mrs. Leona Pressler. Miss Hollins and Mrs. Harley G. Higbie were named as alternates.

COLUMBIA NINE OPENS MARCH 26

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—A baseball schedule of 21 games, two more than last year, was announced yesterday by Columbia University for this spring. The season opens March 26 with a game against Fordham and closes June 2 against Williams at Williamstown. Harvard returns to the Blue and White schedule after an absence of three years and City College is scheduled for the first time. The schedule: March 26—Fordham at Fordham; 28—C. C. N. Y.; 30—C. C. N. Y. at C. C. N. Y. April 2—N. Y. U.; 6—Yale; 9—New York U. at N. Y.; 15—Yale at New Haven; 16—Harvard; 20—Manhattan; 23—Princeton; 26—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 29—Cornell. May 2—Dartmouth; 4—Cornell at Ithaca; 7—United States Military Academy at West Point; 10—Princeton at Princeton; 11—Fordham; 14—Dartmouth at Hanover; 28—Harvard at Cambridge; 30—Pennsylvania. June 2—Williams at Williamstown.

INDOOR TENNIS IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 26—The first indoor tennis matches ever held in the State of Texas were staged last week at the large Gregory Gymnasium here between the University of Texas and a group of tennis players from San Antonio led by Dolf E. Muehleisen, former University of California player. The meet was captured by the college players, 4 matches to 3. Easily the outstanding match of the meet was played between Karl F. Kamrath, Texas '33, and Muehleisen, in which the former California star was the victor, 13—11, 6—2. This match was of particular interest to the fans since Kamrath and his teammate, Bruce P. Barnes, Texas '31, captured the intercollegiate doubles championship last year, while Muehleisen and his California teammate, Robert G. Mumch, California '31, won that title in 1930. Barnes watched the match from the sidelines.

SARGENT TO SOCCER BALL

ATLANTA, Jan. 26 (AP)—George Sargent, until recently professional at Scioto Country Club, Columbus, Ohio, has been named professional at the East Lake course of the Atlanta Athletic Club, Bobby Jones's home links. He succeeds Frank Ball, whose contract expires March 1. Sargent was United States Open champion in 1909. He is a former president of the Professional Golfers' Association. Jones headed the committee which named the new professional and arranged a luncheon in Sargent's honor here yesterday.

OWNER OF CUBS PASSES AWAY

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 26 (AP)—William Wrigley Jr., owner of the Chicago Cubs and internationally known financier, passed away at his winter home here early this morning.

Limelight Falls Upon Cup Play

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—SECOND DIVISION

	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Leeds United	14	9	4	54	28	37
Wolverhampton	14	8	4	71	37	34
Stoke City	13	9	4	44	24	32
Bradford	14	6	6	47	27	32
Burr	14	6	6	53	38	32
Plymouth Argyle	13	7	6	37	33	31
Notts County	9	7	5	33	44	28
Southampton	11	5	6	41	40	28
Manchester U.	14	5	6	51	51	34
Millwall Ath.	14	6	10	44	43	34
Bradford City	8	7	5	33	48	23

THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION

Lincoln City	17	9	4	69	34	38
Gateshead	17	7	6	60	30	33
Crewe Alexandra	16	7	7	64	36	31
Tranmere Rovers	13	8	7	70	36	29
Southport	13	8	6	35	30	29
York City	13	8	6	41	40	29
Barrow	13	7	6	47	33	27
Chester	9	8	6	40	37	26
Wrexham	10	6	6	40	40	26
Darlington	11	7	9	43	44	29
Hull City	11	5	9	43	43	25

THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION

Brentford	16	9	4	45	26	33
Fulham	16	8	6	60	42	33
Crystal Palace	15	8	6	49	35	30
Watford	13	6	7	52	43	30
Southend United	11	7	7	48	36	29
Exeter City	13	6	7	50	40	29
Brighton&HoveAlb	11	6	7	41	33	28
Reading	11	6	6	50	47	28
Norwich City	10	7	7	37	39	27
Coventry City	10	6	8	41	43	26
Queen's Pk R'gers	9	7	8	44	41	25

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

Motherwell	21	3	2	88	38	47
Glasgow Rangers	20	4	3	78	37	44
Glasgow Celtic	14	7	3	72	32	35
St. Mirren	14	3	9	52	39	35
Third Lanark	13	3	8	75	51	34
Kilmarnock	14	6	8	53	39	34
Partick Thistle	14	3	10	45	39	31
Aberdeen	12	7	10	51	41	31
Heart of Midla'n	13	3	13	46	47	29
Cowdenbeath	11	1	11	51	58	23

SECOND DIVISION

East Stirling	19	2	5	77	39	40
St. Johnstone	16	8	5	67	40	37
Raith Rovers	17	3	7	73	48	37
Stenhousemuir	15	6	6	60	40	36
Queen of South	15	3	9	80	59	33
Forfar Athletic	14	4	8	64	50	32
Hibernian	13	5	8	56	35	31
East Fife	14	2	10	74	48	30
Bo'ness	13	4	10	54	65	30
Dunfermline	12	4	10	54	49	28

IRISH LEAGUE

Linfield	17	3	2	87	25	37
Derry City	14	6	3	57	27	34
Belfast Celtic	13	5	4	47	19	31
Glentor.n	12	6	5	69	44	30
Coleraine	11	5	7	60	51	27
Ballymena	9	5	8	54	39	23

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 25—Teams taking part in the program of matches in the English League played minor parts Saturday when the limelight was focussed on the clubs featuring in the fourth round of the English Football Association's challenge cup play These cup ties afforded great triumphs for clubs of northern England at the expense of those from the south and only three teams—The Arsenal, Chelsea and Watford—definitely represent southern England in the next stage. The famous challenge cup has only come south on three occasions in the present century. The first time was in 1901, when the renowned London side, Tottenham Hotspur, defeated Sheffield United in a replayed final at Bolton; the second time was exactly 20 years later when the same club accounted for Wolverhampton Wanderers; and the last occasion was in 1930, when The Arsenal prevented Huddersfield from registering its second victory.

Of the 16 cup ties played Saturday three failed to produce a definite result and will be played during the week. One was Portsmouth vs. Aston Villa, which ended with the score at 1-all. Portsmouth failed to take full advantage of a penalty kick awarded them in the last minute, so losing a golden opportunity of entering the fifth round. Others were at Newcastle, where Southport, a team operating in the third division, Northern section, which did so well in the cup tournament last season, held the home side to a score of 1-all, and at Sunderland, where Stoke City seemed unfortunate in not forcing a win. Sheffield Wednesday, Manchester City, Huddersfield Town and Bradford were four Northern teams that eliminated Southern rivals, their victims being Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic, Brentford, Queens Park Rangers and Northampton, respectively. The league program was necessarily curtailed and there were no games in the premier section, and only four in the second.

In Division No. 2, Leeds United, present leader, lost ground through only drawing with Notts County. Tottenham, which overcame Manchester United, was the only other team in the first 10 concerned in these four fixtures.

Lincoln City, at the head of affairs in the third division, northern section, was again victorious, as was the runner-up, Gateshead, so the position remains unchanged with Lincoln City one point in front with a game in hand. Fulham, taking advantage of Brentford's absence from league play, gained two points and is now level at the top of Division 3, southern section, with a rival London side which has played two games fewer.

The same leaders, Motherwell and East Stirling, continue to be the pacemakers in the first and second divisions, Scottish League, respectively, as does Linfield in the Irish League

The outstanding event in amateur circles was the match at Belfast, where representatives of Ireland gained a great win over those of Scotland by 4 goals to 0 in the first amateur international match of the present season. This is the first occasion that Ireland has ever registered a goal against Scotsmen and it was to the satisfaction of the spectators that the Irishmen were able to walk off the field victorious over the visitors for the first time since the war. The splendid football displayed by the winners will give the present titleholders—England and Scotland jointly—some food for thought, for in the previous seasons these two countries have almost had the tournament to themselves

In Saturday's game, play during the first period was confined almost entirely to the Scottish half of the field and the Irish goalkeeper didn't have a shot to save. The home team was two goals up—both scored by J. McClelland—when half time came and it was after this that the visitors did their first really serious attacking. A. Gardiner, however, was in good form in the Irish goal, and despite numerous shots, no goals were registered. Surviving this bombardment on the part of the visitors, the Irishmen recommenced their attacking movements and Priestley added their third goal following a dashing run. From this point until the end the home team was definitely on top, and Ireland's fourth goal came through the agency of M. McCaw.

Pick Scoring System For Olympic Hockey

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 26

THE same system used in the National Hockey League, with two points scored for a win and one for a tie, will be used in determining the winner of the hockey series in the winter Olympics at Lake Placid next month, Rufus J. Trimble, chairman of the Olympic Hockey Committee, announced yesterday.

In case of a tie at the conclusion of the round-robin series, the leaders will play off for the championship.

Canada, Poland, Germany and the United States are the nations entered, each to play the other twice.

Olympic Skiers Welcome Snowfall

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 26 (AP)—Ski jumping was resumed yesterday on the broad, snow-white stage dame nature at last had set for the winter Olympics here Feb. 4-13.

Held to level, barren ground for weeks the ski jumpers swept out enthusiastically yesterday into a whirling snowstorm and went into practice on the small jump near the Olympic Stadium.

The whole resort responded enthusiastically to the weather man's newest stunt. The village added considerably to its bonded indebtedness in order to have the Olympics here, and for a time the record-breaking high temperatures and melting snow gave rise to some alarm.

The mile and one-half bobsled run was open for part of the way yesterday, and 32 teams slithered down it in their first practice since high temperatures melted the ice and the snow away. The full course will be open by Thursday, the Olympic committee said.

The American Olympic hockey team had its first practice yesterday in the newly built indoor ice arena. The skating outfits fared pretty well during the unseasonable weather, because they had the indoor arena, equipped with ice-making machinery, for practice.

POWERBOAT HEADS NAME NEW CLASSES

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP) — The Racing Commission of the American Power Boat Association, meeting at the motorboat show yesterday, created several new classes and moved toward rule changes governing one class of racing that has fallen into comparative obscurity.

In order to revive interest in the 151 cubic inch class, once one of the most popular divisions, a committee was named to draw up new rules for the class. A price limit of $750 for motors was proposed as one move that might create new interest in the class.

In the new 125 cubic inch class, created last year, a new division was created. This, to be known as class A, will be open to stock boats and stock motors. Class B will be for converted motors. The price of motors for both will be limited to $750.

In the runabout division, classes were revised to allow creation of a new class, to be known as Class B, for motors of 60 horsepower. Class A remains at 50 horsepower and other classes were revised in order to make room for the new class as well as for an unlimited class to be known as Class J.

A technical commission made up of Dr. Paul Burnham of Wilmington, Del., as chairman, and Frank Wigglesworth of Boston and John L. Hacker of Mount Clemens, Mich., as members, was appointed.

MITCHELL DENIES REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 26—Manager Herb Mitchell of the Windsor Bulldogs has denied a report that a week-end visit to Montreal was for the purpose of considering an offer to become manager of the Maroons in the National Hockey League. Rumors had persisted here for several days that Mitchell was to succeed Sprague Cleghorn at Montreal. Mitchell stated that the visit had to do with club business and that he hoped to have Earl Robinson back with the Bulldogs. Robinson established a new International League scoring record last winter with 44 goals and 19 assists while playing for Windsor and was also the leading goal-getter in the playoffs that brought the Bulldogs their second championship in three years.

HAKES' RECORD 65 WINS MEDAL

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—With a sparkling 65, a new amateur course record for the Palm Beach Golf Club, Albert R. Hakes of Dunkirk, N. Y., yesterday won the medal in the qualifying round of the annual Lake Worth tournament. Hakes' feat, a 34-31—65, was a stroke better than the mark set in December, 1930, by Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., winner of the Florida east coast title at St. Augustine last week. The professional record is a 63, set by Henry Ciuci. The best Goodwin could do yesterday was to tie for second place with John Whitman, Palm Beach, with a 71. George Lynn, New York, and M. Langford, Chicago, came next with a pair of 73's. The defending champion, Arthur (Ducky) Yates, Rochester, N. Y., had a 73.

MRS. STERRETT WINS MEDAL

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—Mrs. N. D. Sterrett, veteran

MEXICO DECIDES TO CONTINUE ITS SALVAGE PLANS

1932 Will See Intensified Activity in Preserving Historic Landmarks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Despite a curtailed budget, the department of pre-Hispanic and colonial monuments of the ministry of public education has announced an active program for 1932, including a continuation and intensification of restoration and conservation of historic landmarks.

Among the archæological regions where conservation and exploration work is continuing are those of Chichen Itza, Uxmal, Mitla, Monte Alban, Teotihuacan, the pyramids of the Tajin in Vera Cruz, and Cholula.

The announced program for Chichen Itza includes consolidation of the walls of the "Ball Game" structure and continuation of exploration in the interior of the "Pyramid of the Castle."

In the Uxmal site in the same state of Yucatan consolidation of the four buildings forming the Quadrangle of the Monks is scheduled.

Exploration at Monte Alban, in the State of Oaxaca, is to be suspended late in February or in March because of the approaching rainy season. Guidebooks are to be prepared to the Yucatan and Oaxaca archæological ruins for the assistance of tourists.

In coöperation with the program of the ministry of public education, the Carnegie Institute, which has done much research work in Mexico's archæological fields, will continue excavations and restoration of the southern colonnade of the Plaza of the Thousand Columns at Chichen Itza.

At the same time, supplementing the program of the ministry of public education, the Carnegie natural scientists have announced they will study the architecture of the group of the monks at Uxmal, and in combination with others from the University of Chicago will make an ethnological study of Yucatan. Anthropometric studies in Chichen Itva and neighboring towns, and ceramic studies in the same region are also to continue.

On Being Sold 35 Times a Night

Radio Must Be Considered From Evening Viewpoint—When Musicians 'Go Technical'

WELL known is the American broadcaster's defense of his system—that the time given to advertising programs is much less than do sponsored programs. This defense is notable for what is left unsaid rather than for what is said.

In arriving at their figures the broadcasters include the whole day, from early morning until midnight. The fact is that only in recent years have daytime programs sold at all well and there are still many "dead spots" which must be filled with some sort of a studio offering.

An important point that is overlooked is the fact that the great majority of radio listening is done between 7 and 11 o'clock in the evening. The problem then narrows itself down to what use is made of these particular hours.

There are three major networks in the United States, two owned by the NBC and one by CBS. Taking a typical week, an examination of the division of time between sponsored and studio, or sustaining, programs gives the following enlightening table in hours. WEAF and WJZ are the NBC networks. CBS is the Columbia network.

	WEAF		WJZ		CBS	
	Spon.	Sus.	Spon.	Sus.	Spon.	Sus.
Mon. ..	3½	½	3¼	¾	3¾	¼
Tues. .	3¾	¼	2¾	1¼	3¾	¼
Wed. ..	3¼	¾	3	1	3¾	¼
Thurs. .	4	0	3¼	¼	3¾	¼
Fri. ...	3¼	¾	3¾	¼	3	1
Sat. ...	2½	1½	2¼	1¾	2	2
Tl hrs.	20¼	3¾	18½	5½	20	4

It will be seen by these figures that the ratio of sustaining to sponsored programs is roughly one to four.

It used to be that many advertising programs were one hour in length. This meant, with a good program, that you could leave your set alone for at least an hour. Also it meant that the advertising appeal would probably break forth only three times in a hour, three being the average number of advertising announcements per program regardless of length. Today an analysis of programs on the three networks under the heads of hours, half hours and quarter hours show in a week the following averages:

Length in Hours	No. Programs
1	3
½	33
¼	45

Some of the quarter-hour advertisers have the good taste to merely advertise at the beginning and end of their period. Assuming three announcements per program, however, a slight excess which is more than balanced by the length to which some of the advertising announcements are carried, we find in a week we have 70 programs between 7:00 and 11:00 in the evening with 210 deliveries of vocal advertising broadsides. Dividing this among six week days we have the figure of 35 "blurbs" each evening in our four-hour period.

If one does not mind four hours of these evening's entertainment being interrupted 35 times to be told the merits of toothpaste, cooking oil, yeast cakes, candy bars, fur coats and other equally ill-mated products, then the present broadcasting system is satisfactory. Otherwise they must appreciate the Congress committees' desire to do something about this situation.

* * *

Musicians as Engineers

"What is a musician?" is a question that has been raised by American broadcasters after contacts with musicians' unions, particularly in Chicago. Other than the fact that high pay is demanded, unique efforts to insure employment for the members of the union have been attempted.

Everyone knows that phonograph records of special type are used quite often in the broadcasting studio. Changing records is not a musical procedure. A record does require, however, an intelligent engineer's handling of it in order to "fade" the music in and out at just the right times. It is strictly an engineering problem.

Some time ago the Chicago union insisted that a regular musician be put in charge changing records and paid a salary approaching $100 a week. Having succeeded in this demand, they threatened to have a musicians' strike Dec. 31 if more similar demands were not granted, according to the publication Broadcasting.

The latest demands from the Musicians' Union were as follows:

1. Doubling of the overtime scale for radio musicians.
2. Barring of electrical transcriptions from the stations for commercial purposes.
3. Cutting of the evening hours of work from 35 to 30 hours and the daytime hours from 42 to 36 hours, all to be consumed in six days without any reduction in pay.
4. Musicians to put their own men in charge of gain controls.
5. Increase in the minimum number of musicians in all classes of stations.

The first point, of course, meant practically an increase in pay for musicians. The second meant taking away the recorded programs which have become an important function in broadcasting. The third represented in effect a further increase in pay. The fourth meant intrusion into the engineering side of the station to give further employment to musicians at high rates. The fifth also meant more employment in forcing the stations to carry larger orchestras then they felt they needed.

* * *

Then the broadcasters struck: First, they made all arrangements to carry on their broadcasts, strike or no strike. Records and transcriptions were lined up.

Every station agreed to continue to operate its normal number of hours. Armed guards were arranged for studios and transmitters of all stations. All visitors were to be barred from both. Grounds of transmitters were wired for flood illumination at night. All members of musicians' unions were politely but firmly invited to stay away, whether employed as musicians or in other capacities. There were other arrangements. A standard announcement was drawn up setting forth the entire situation for the benefit of the listeners. Not the least item of this was the mention of the extremely high wages received by the musicians.

Faced by this campaign, the union hastened negotiations with the broadcasters. The result was an agreement whereby the musicians gave up every demand they had made.

IN THE SHIP LANES

A NEW note in steamship design has been struck by the decorative effects achieved by the artists who designed the rooms in the steamship Mariposa of the Matson Line.

This ship recently tied up in New York for a few days en route to California and the South Sea Islands, after which it will enter regular service between San Francisco, Honolulu, the South Seas, and Sydney. She will be followed by her sister ships, the Lurline and Monterey, these representing a $25,000,000 investment. All three were built at the Bethlehem shipyards at Quincy, Mass., and are of 19,000 gross tons, 632 feet length, developing a speed of better than 20 knots, and having first-class capacity of 475, and cabin-class of 229 passengers.

Cool Colors Predominate

Due to the climes through which the ship will operate, the color motif of the Mariposa is a light sea green. The public rooms emphasize this. The ceiling of the dining saloon has paintings in green, and the staterooms have both green-tinted walls and green spreads. All furniture is in bamboo and light reed, and an air-cooling system throughout the ship will manufacture air in the torrid temperatures.

The Mariposa has not only the customary public rooms on her upper deck, with furnishings harmonizing with those in the staterooms, but has a large ballroom aft, in place of the usual veranda café. Some of the public rooms have a grained wood paneling, with old prints adorning the walls. Perhaps the most effective is the dining room, where the cooling system and the green tinting supplement each other, and serve to give the impression of a balmy day afloat.

Wide decks with cream-colored walls, augmented by a wide band of blue and unusually deep windows in the glass-inclosed promenade, with merely an iron railing to lean on in place of the high solid structure employed in other vessels, make it possible even for children to view the sea, as the windows are not more than a foot above the deck.

Some of the staterooms have inclosed private verandas, and all are equipped with baths or showers, as well as telephones and various appurtenances.

The Mariposa is painted white, with a blue band at the level of the main deck, while her funnels are cream, with blue tips and the blue M typical of the Matson Line thereon.

Bermuda Service

The Canadian Pacific steamships have commenced their winter operation between New York and Bermuda, and the steamship Duchess of Atholl made the first voyage Jan. 16. On Feb. 6 the Duchess of York will enter the route, after which a double weekly service will be maintained, with departures every Wednesday and Saturday. The vessels will leave New York at 3 p. m., arriving at Bermuda at 9 a. m. the second day. Both ships go through to the dock at Hamilton.

Steamship Schedules

On the regular sailings of the Grace Line ships from New York to the west coast of South America special tours are now offered at the nominal round-trip rates, with a 16-day cruise visiting Havana and Panama, together with a 23-day cruise which permits passengers to go as far south as Callao, Peru. The latter voyage includes the points covered in the shorter one, and may be made on any of the Grace Line sailings from New York.

The merger of the Navigazione Generale Italiana and the Lloyd Sabaudo into the Italia Line was ratified at New York recently by re-marking the funnels of the motorship Augustus. The funnels will now be white, with green, white and red stripes, and with a narrow black stripe above the colors. These, it is evident, are based upon the national Italian colors. The other ship of the N. G. I. Line, the Roma, together with the two Lloyd Sabaudo ships, Conte Grande and Conte Biancamano, will be similarly identified, as they reach port. The combined company has two new ships under construction in Italy, the Rex and the Conte di Savoia. At present the Cosulich Line has not joined the merger, but it is believed that it will eventually be found included.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Jan. 28
President Hoover, Dollar, from Orient, for New York.

Friday, Jan. 29
President Lincoln, from New York, for Orient.

Saturday, Jan. 30
Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Tuesday, Feb. 2
Mariposa, Matson, on South Seas and Oriental cruise.

Wednesday, Feb. 3
Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Jan. 30
President Hoover, Dollar, from Orient, for New York; City of Los Angeles, Lassco, for Honolulu.

Monday, Feb. 1
Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, Feb. 3
Mariposa, Matson, on South Seas and Oriental cruise.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, Jan. 30
Empress of Japan, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

Tuesday, Feb. 3
Aorangi, Canadian Australasian, for Auckland, Sydney.

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Jan. 28
St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; President Adams, Dollar, on world service (westward); Caledonia, Anchor, on West Indies cruise.

Friday, Jan. 29
American Banker, American Merchant, for London; Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Westernland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Havre, Antwerp; Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Northern Prince, Furness Prince, for east coast South America; Roma, N. G. I., on Mediterranean cruise.

Saturday, Jan. 30
Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Athenia, Cunard, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Santa Maria, Grace, for west coast South America; Columbus, North German Lloyd, on Mediterranean cruise; Reliance, Hamburg-American, on West Indies cruise; Kungsholm, Swedish American, on West Indies cruise; Veendam, Holland-America, on West Indies cruise.

Wednesday, Feb. 3
President Roosevelt, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, on Mediterranean cruise; Aquitania, Cunard, on Mediterranean cruise; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, on West Indies cruise.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, Jan. 30
Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

ARRIVALS
DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Monday, Feb. 1
Santa Teresa, Grace, from New York.

Tuesday, Feb. 2
President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward); Matsonia, Matson, from Honolulu.

Wednesday, Feb. 3
Chichibu Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Jan. 30
Santa Teresa, Grace, from New York.

Sunday, Jan. 31
President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward).

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Jan. 29
President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Monday, Feb. 1
American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh, Halifax; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples; Santa Olivia, Grace, from west coast South America; Santa Ana, Grace, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, Feb. 2
Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast, Halifax; Rotterdam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

MEXICAN YOUTHS BAR 'YANKEE IMPERIALISM'

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 26 (By U. P.)—Notice was served on United States student organizations by the National Students' Confederation of Mexico Saturday that unless the American youths undertake to reform the State Department's attitude toward Latin America and Mexico the Confederation will not only refuse to send delegates to the Pan-American Students' Conference in Miami, Fla., in April, but will continue to refuse to have anything to do with students apparently too calloused to object to "Yankee imperialism."

Officers of the Confederation, in a lengthy letter to Mr. Meldrim Thomas Jr., of the University of Miami, catechised him on so-called examples of Yankee imperialism against Mexico, Colombia, Haiti, Porto Rico, Cuba and Nicaragua.

ARGENTINIAN BUDGET COVERS LARGE DEBTS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 26 (By U. P.)—The Government has approved the 1932 budget which carries provisions for payment of 50,000,000 pesos or $21,000,000 at par, for debt cancellations, it is learned here. Although official figures were not announced, the budget will not exceed 700,000,000 pesos, or $294,000,000.

The new taxes decreed by the Government earlier this week will yield about 140,000,000 pesos, according to estimates.

ST. LAWRENCE PLAN RESUMED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Maj. William D. Herridge, Canadian Minister to the United States, yesterday resumed his discussions with State Department officials on the proposed St. Lawrence River waterway treaty. After a brief absence from the capital, the minister had a long conference at the State Department. Officials indicated favorable progress was being made toward the joint development of the waterway.

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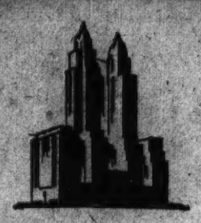

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TRADERS ARE MOVING MORE CAUTIOUSLY

Inclined to Wait for Some Definite Constructive Developments

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Stocks marked time in quiet trading today but maintained a firm tone while awaiting the announcement from the United States Steel dividend meeting after the close.

Woolworth was actively bought in the afternoon, rising 2 points. Moderate advances, averaging a point, appeared in American Can, Consolidated Gas, Procter & Gamble, Union Carbide and Union Pacific.

United States Steel and American Telephone were about unchanged. St. Louis Southwestern shares were strong.

Transactions approximated 800,000 shares.

While Wall Street continued to take a hopeful view of the railway wage negotiations, earnings statements appearing for December and for the full year of 1931 were unfavorable, and advance estimates of the freight car loadings tabulation for the week ended Jan. 16 indicated an increase of only about 8000 cars, or only a slight fraction of the usual seasonal gain for that week.

Traders in Waiting Mood

Traders were generally disinclined to extend themselves until the U. S. Steel dividend should be out of the way. Ordering of regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents and $1.50 by Studebaker and International Business Machines, respectively, were among the reassuring dividend developments.

Wall Street regarded the improvement in the outlook for new financing as distinctly improved, and early flotation of long deferred offerings is being planned.

It was regarded as significant that the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York had applied for authority to issue $75,000,000 in bonds of subsidiaries. What with the new government offerings, and the recent $100,000,555 New York City note issue, however, the money market has maintained a fairly firm tone.

No call money was offered in the outside market under the official rate of 2½ per cent.

Bonds Rally

Led by railway loans, the bond market staged a substantial rally today.

Announcement that the Southern Pacific had been given permission to purchase the St. Louis Southwestern road acted as a potent stimulant to the carriers, and advances of one or more points were registered by the lower-priced liens in the early hours. Bonds of the St. Louis Southwestern jumped from 9 to 14 points. The Terminal 5s of this line sold at 53, the first 4s at 65 and the Consolidated 4s at 81.

Among some of the other railway gainers were Nickel Plate 6s, due this year, up 4½ points, and M. K. T. adjustment 5s, up more than 3 points. Substantial advances were also made by mortgages of the Missouri Pacific, St. Paul, Rock Island, Chicago & North Western, Illinois Central and Frisco.

The United States Government list also joined in the upward movement, and practically every loan recorded gains. The industrials and utilities did not exhibit the strength of the rails, although there were moderate advances in individual issues. International Match and Armour & Co llens were in demand.

German Government securities were at the forefront of a mild rally in the foreign section. The Reich 5½s were up about 2 points at one time. British and Japanese loans were steady.

Redemption by lot on March 1, of $257,000 Buenos Aires Province Cs, due in 1961, was announced by the fiscal agents in New York.

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD EARNS $3.05 A SHARE

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company reports net income for the calendar year 1931 of $9,179,869, which after payment of guaranteees, is equivalent to $16.76 a share of preferred stock, and after preferred dividends to $3.05 a share on the common stock.

Operating revenues for the year were $100,331,093 as compared with $118,885,515 for the year 1930.

Operating expenses were $89,113,-722 for the year, a decrease of $10,-841,625 as compared with 1930.

DIVIDENDS

Monroe Chemical Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 12.

Bucyrus Erie Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 5.

Franklin Mutual Fund Inc. declared the regular semiannual dividend of $1, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 26.

Esmond Mills declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 25.

International Business Machines Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable April 11 to stock of record March 22.

Eastern Utilities Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 27.

Chain Belt Company declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1. In the preceding quarter the company paid 40 cents, prior to which the stock was on a $2.50 annual basis.

Wick Financial Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 7½ cents on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Studebaker Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

Sun Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 25.

Pierce Arrow Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

Studebaker Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

DEVOE & RAYNOLDS COMPANY

Devoe & Raynolds Company net for the year ended Nov. 28 of $334,500 after depreciation, interest, federal tax, etc., equal after dividends on 7 per cent first and second preferred to $1.13 a share on combined 110,000 shares of class A and 40,000 class B common shares, compared with $133,259 or $2.24 a share on 7 per cent second preferred the preceding fiscal year. Sales totaled $11,393,501, compared with $13,973,239.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 25	Jan. 26
3¾	1¾		Abitibi Pow & P	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2¼	2¼		Abitibi Pr	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15¼	7¾		Adams Express	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
18¾	12½	1.00	Affiliated Prod	300	13	12¾	13	13	13
85¾	40¾	4½†	Air Reduction	1000	44¾	43¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
16¾	11¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1000	12¾	12¼	12¼		
3¼	1¼		Allegheny Corp	1900	1¾	1¾	1¾		
3¾	2¼		Allied Chem	700	3¾	3¾	3¾		
74⅝	62¾	6	Allied Chem pf ww xxx	100	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛		
14	12	2	Amerada	1100	71	70¾	70¾	69¼	69¼
			Am Beet Sugar	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
13½	13½	1.00	Am Brake Shoe	100	19	19	19	19	19
34⅝	24⅞	1†	Am Can	11600	83¾	82¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
6¾	6¼		Am Car & Fdy	200	8	8	8		
8¾	8¼		Am Car & Fdy pf	200	34	34	34		
37	26	4	Am & For Pow	2300	34¾	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼
38½	26	2	Am & For Pow 6	1400	37	36¾	36¾		
17⅛	13	2	Am & For Pow 7	100	28	28	28	27	27
			Am Hide & L pf	300	19¼	19¼	19¼	8	
3¼	2		Am International	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
38	30½	7	Am La Fr pf	700	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
3½	2		Am Locc pf	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
16⅞	13¼		Am Mach & Met	100	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜		
88	80	8	Am Metals & La	1500	34¼	34¼	34¼		
8¼	4¼	.60	Am Pow & Lt pf	100	82¾	82¾	82¾	14⅛	14⅛
19½	7½		Am Radiator	1600	6¾	6¾	6¾		
23½	21½	2	Am Rolling Mill	100	21¾	21¾	21¾		
18⅝	15¾	.35	Am Safety Razor	800	9	9	9	8¾	8¾
81	61	7	Am Smelt & Ref	900	43¾	43⅛	43⅜	23¾	24¼
			Am Smelt & R pf	3050	18⅝	18	18⅛	15	15
1¾	¾		Am Solvents pf	400	61	61	61		
8¾	5¾		Am Steel Fdries	200	8	8	8		
35¼	23¼	2½†	Am Stores	700	29¾	29¼	29¼	7¾	7¾
83½	72		Am Sug Ref pf	100	75	75	75		
134⅛	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	300	137⅛	136¾	137	35¾	35¾
81	81	7	Am Tob B	17600	117⅛	116¾	117⅛	116⅝	116⅝
33¼	33¼	3	Am Type F pf	400	51	51	51		
3¾	3¼		Am Wat Wks	700	23¾	23¼	23¾		
34¼	15¼		Am Woolen	200	43¾	43¼	43¾		
3¾	3¼		Am Woolen pf	1100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
12⅜	9		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		
16	13	2.40	Anaconda Cop	5300	10½	10	10	10	10
40	32	7	Anchor Cap	100	13½	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾
1½	1		Armour Del pf	500	39	38¾	39	37	37
⅝	⅜		Armour Ill A	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
90	50	7	Armour Ill B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
3⅝	1¾		Artloom Corp pf	10	50	50	50	50	50
8¼	5½		Asso Apparel Ind	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
9	6¾		Asso Dry Goods	500	7¾	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
84	70½	6	Asso Oil	400	8¾	8¾	8¾		
81	76½	6	Atchison T&SF	8700	87¾	84½	85¾	85¾	85½
41½	25¼	4	Atchison pf	100	83¾	82¾	83¼		
10¾	6¾	1	Atl Coast Line	300	38	38	38	63½	
79½	74	6	Atl Refining	800	10¼	10	10	10	10
151½	112½	4†	Atlas Powder pf	60	77½	76¼	76¼		
3½	3¼		Auburn Auto	14800	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
8½	4¼		Aviation Corp Del	500	3	3	3	3	3
			Baldwin Loco	900	7	7	7	6¾	
			—C—						
28½	16½		Baldwin Loco pf	20	25	25	25	25½	
21¾	12¾		Balt & Ohio	11600	20¾	19¾	19½	19½	
40½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	36	36	36		
37½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	36	36	36		
2	2		Barker Bros	100	2	2	2		
5¾	4		Barnsdall A	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	
18¾	15⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	1700	16¾	16½	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
34¼	20½	2	Best & Co	100	22¾	22½	22½	22	
27¾	16¾	3	Bethlehem Steel	4300	19⅝	19½	19½	19¼	19¼
39¾	34¾	3†	Borden	1100	39¾	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
12¼	9		Borg Warner	4700	37	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
10	8¼	1	Briggs Mfg	400	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
41⅜	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
118	118	7	Brown Shoe pf	2100	39⅝	38½	39¼	38	
			Bucyrus E cv pf	10	118	118	118		
7½	5½		Budd Mfg	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
3¾	2		Burma Bros B	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
12¾	11	1	Burroughs Add	300	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
85	79½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	500	11¾	11¾	11¾		
15⅝	10½		Byers	10	79½	79½	79½	11⅝	
50	50	7	Byers pf	900	13⅝	13	13¼	13⅛	
			—C—						
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	1500	12½	11¾	12⅛	11¾	
16	10¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3700	15½	15¼	15½	15⅛	
43⅝	31¾		Case Thresh	30900	39⅜	37⅜	38⅜	38⅜	
15	11	2	Caterpillar Trac	400	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼	
8	7¾		Cavanagh D pf	80	8	8	8		
5	3¾		Celanese Corp	100	4½	4	4		
3¾	2¼		Celotex Co	200	3½	3½	3½	4¼	4¼
7¾	7		Celotex Co pf	10	75	75	75	7¾	7¾
1¾	1½		Celotex cts	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
12½	11½	1½	Central Aguirre	200	12	12	12		
15	3½		Cerro de Pasco	300	13½	12¼	12½	12½	
20¾	13¾	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	19¼	19	19	18¾	
31½	25¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	9600	30¼	29	29¼	29½	
4¾	3½		Chi & Gt West	100	4½	4¾	4¾		
15½	9¾		Chi & Gt W pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14	
5¼	3¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	300	5½	5	5	4¾	
13⅝	6		Chi & N'western	2100	11⅝	10⅞	11	11	
31	17		Chi & N'west pf	8500	30	29	29		
6¾	3¾		Chi Pneu Tool	100	8½	8½	8½		
16⅜	8½		Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	15½	14	14½	6¾	6¾
24½	11½		Chi R I & P 6%	100	23½	22½	22½	14½	
27½	15		Chi R I & P 7%	100	25	23½	23½		
15⅝	11¼	1	Chrysler	400	27	27	27	26¾	
27½	25⅞	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	3600	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½	
2½	⅝		City Stores	100	27	27	27		
17½	15½	2	Cluett Peabody	400	1½	1½	1½	1⅝	
114½	97½	7½	Coca Cola	100	16¾	16¾	16¾		
30¼	26⅛	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	400	100	108½	109	108⅞	
10¾	9		Colonial Beacon Oil	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
15½	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	2500	10	10	10		
38½	30	3	Columbian Carb	1200	13¾	13	13¼	13	
10¼	8½	1.60	Comm Credit	400	35½	35	35	34¼	
67	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	1200	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	
22½	19½	3	Comm Cred A	30	67	67	67	67	
23	15½	2	Comm Cred Tr	100	22½	22½	22½	22½	
94	93½	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	20	20	20	17⅝	
9½	7⅝	1	Comm Solvents	10	94	94	94	93½	
4⅞	30	.30	Comwlth & So	3100	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾	
68⅝	59½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	1600	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10	10		Conde Nast Pub	100	66	66	66	65½	
5¾	3¾		Consol Film Ind	200	10	10	10	10	
64¾	55¾	4	Consol Gas	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
93	90	5	Consol Gas pf	3800	61¼	60½	60¾	60	
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	
⅜	⅜		Consol Textile	100	1½	1½	1½		
46	40½	8	ContBaking B	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
37½	31¾	2½	Cont Baking pf	100	7	7	7	7	
41¾	31½		Cont Can	100	41¾	41¾	41¾		
24⅜	19½	2.40	Cont Dia Fibre	1600	36	35½	36	36	
6¾	5⅞		Cont Insurance	1600	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4¾	3⅜		Cont Oil	700	6¼	6	6	6	
45⅜	37	3	Cont Shares	500	24	24	24	22½	
22¾	21	2†	Corn Products	600	41¾	39¾	41¾	40	
10¼	10½		Cream of Wheat	100	22	22	22		
14¾	13½	2.40	Crex Carpet	100	10½	10½	10½		
1⅞	1⅞		Crown Cork & S	100	14	14	14		
24½	23½	4	Crown Zellerback	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
49¾	42	7	Crown W	40	24½	23½	23½		
8¼	7¼		Crucible Steel pf	10	47	47	47	47	
31	23	4	Cuban Am S pf	80	8	7½	7½	8	
1¾	1¾		Curtis Publishing	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	28	
2½	1⅞		Curtis-Wright	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	7½		Curtis-Wright A	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
			Cutler Hammer	600	8½	8½	8½		
			—D—						
5¼	3½		Davison Chem	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅜	
83½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	400	80¾	78	78	78	
28¾	18¼		Del Lack & W	500	25½	25½	25½	26	
9	4½		Denver R G pf	100	8	8	8		
14¼	12½	1	Diamond Match	500	14	13¾	14	13½	
9¼	7¾	1¼	Dome Mines	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
57⅞	47¾	6	Du Pont de Nem	6400	52¾	51½	51⅝	51¼	
100½	98	6	Du Pont deb	400	100	100	100	100½	
			—E—						
87½	73	5†	Eastman Kodak	1000	84½	83½	84¼	83	
7¾	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Spg	100	6	6	6	6	
13½	8		Eitingon Schild	100	½	½	½	6¾	
31½	24¾		Eitingon S pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
3½	1¼		Elec Auto-Lite	3400	28	27¾	28	27¾	
4	2¾		Elec Bond	100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
13½	10½	1	Elec Mus Ind	1900	3½	3½	3½	3½	
64	47	7	Elec Pow & Lt	700	13	11¾	11¾	11¾	
32	25½	4	Elec Pow & L pf	100	58½	58½	58½		
¾	¾		Elec Stor Battery	100	30½	30½	30½	30	
¾	⅜		Elk Horn Coal	500	½	½	½		
19	18½	2½	Elk Horn Coal pf	110	¾	¾	¾		
10	5¼		Equitable Off Bld	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9½	
11¾	10	¼	Erie RR	100	18¾	18¾	18¾		
			Exchange Buffet	10	10½	10½	10½		
			—F—						
5¾	4¼	.20	Fairbanks Morse	100	5	5	5	5	
5½	3½		Fed Motor Typ	100	3	3	3	3	
27¾	23¼	2.60	Fed Water Serv	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
57⅝	50¾	6	Fidelity Phe F In	1100	25	25	25	25½	
			Firestone T&R pf	400	59½	58½	58½	55¼	
11¼	8		Flat Rub Ipf	10	¾	¾	¾		
17⅜	16¾	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	100	9¼	9	9¼		
5¾	2¾		Fourth Nat Inv	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	18	
19½	15¼	3	Fox Film A	100	4¼	4	4	4	
			Freeport Texas	700	17¾	17½	17¾	17¾	
			—G—						
17½	14	3	Gamewell	10	15½	14½	14½	15	
3¾	3¾		Gen Am Inv	300	2½	2½	2½		
50	51	6	Gen Am In pf ww	200	51	51	51		
33½	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	55	55	55		
15½	11	2	Gen Asphalt	300	31¾	31	31¾	31½	
89¼	80	8	Gen Baking	400	14½	14¼	14¼		
3¾	2¼		Gen Baking pf	400	13¾	13½	13½	13¾	
98	98		Gen Bronze	20	98	98	98		
36½	22¼	1.60	Gen Electric	11400	21¾	21¼	21½	21½	
11½	10¼	.80	Gen Electric Sp	100	11¼	10¾	10¾	11	
36¾	31¾	3	Gen Foods	3400	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½	
2¾	1¾		Gen Gas & E A	400	2	1¾	2	1¾	
24¾	10½		Gen Motors	18100	22	21½	21½	21¾	
55	44	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	55	55	55		
28¾	20½	5	Gen RySignal	200	25½	25½	25½	25½	
14¾	13	1	Gen Refractories	100	13¾	13	13¾	13¾	
1¼	¾		Gen Theo Equip	1100	1	¾	¾	¾	
2¼	2		Gillette Saf Ras	1100	13½	12	12	12	
6¼	3¼		Gimbel Bros	600	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
19¾	16¾	2½	Gobel(Adolf)	100	3	3	3	3¼	
8¾	3¾		Gold Dust	1100	17	16¾	17	16¾	
17¾	12¾	1	Goodrich	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
10	7¼		Goodyear	400	18¾	15¾	16¾	15¾	
60	60	7	Gotham Silk Hos	200	9¾	9½	9¾	9¼	
4¾	2¾		Gotham S H pf	100	60	60	60		
8¾	6¾		Graham Paige	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
29½	23¾	3	Grand Union	100	30	30	30	29¾	
29¾	25¾		Grand Un pf	100	8	8	8	7¾	
21	14¾	2	Grant (W T)	400	28	26½	26½	26½	
15¾	11½	2	Great Nor pf	100	23½	21¾	21¾	21¾	
8¼	6¾		Great Nor Ore	100	12½	12	12	12¼	
17¾	13¾		Great West Sug	3000	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
1¾	1¾		Grigsby-Grunow	800	2¼	2	2	2	
			Gulf Mobile & N	900	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14½	8		Gulf States St	100	7	7	7	7	
			—H—						
3¼	1¾		Hahn Dept Sto	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
12	6½	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	6	6	6	6	
70	65	7	Hanna (MA) pf	400	16½	16½	16½		
5¾	3½		Hawaiian Pine	50	6	6	6		
1¼	1¼		Hayes Body	50	9	9	9		
7½	3½		Hayes Body pf	200	1¾	1¾	1¾		
139¼	120	7.80	Hollander	100	7½	7½	7½		
23¾	18¼		Homestake M	200	121½	121½	121½		
38½	30		Houston Oil	400	18¾	18¾	18¾		
78¾	27½	3½	Howe Sound	300	13	13	13	13½	
11¾	9¼	1	Hudson & Man	100	29½	29½	29½	30¼	
5¾	4		Hudson Motor	100	10	10	10	9¾	
			Hupp Motors	900	4½	4	4½	4	
			—I—						
19¾	8¼	4	Ill Central	3700	17¾	16½	17	17¾	
38½	26¾		Ill Central pf	100	28	28	28		
31½	22½	4	Indus Rayon	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	30	
36¾	16¼		Ingersoll-Rand	1100	34	32¾	33	33¾	
10¾	5¾	.80	Insuranshare Del	100	6¼	6¼	6¼		
108½	95	6†	Interboro Rap T	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
18¾	14¾	3	Int Business M	400	103¼	103	103¼	103	
1¾	¾		Int Cement	400	17¾	17¾	17¾		
29¾	22¾	2½†	Int Combustion	100	1½	1½	1½		
108	105	7	Int Harvester	1200	35¾	35	35¼	34½	
11¾	9½		Int Harvester pf	700	105	105	105	105	
34¾	13¾	4	Int Hydrosize	1200	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	
5¾	3¾	.30	Int Match pf	3600	23½	21¾	23¾	21	
8	4¼		Int Nickel	6100	8¾	8¼	8¾	8	
21	19¾	3	Int Print Ink	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		
44¾	36½	3	Int Salt	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
16¾	7¼	.60	Int Shoe	400	41¾	40¾	40¾	41¾	
11	6	2	Int Tel & Tel	9400	29¾	28¾	29¼	28½	
			Interstate Dept S	100	8¼	8¼	8¼		
			—J—						
3¾	1¾		Jewel Tea	100	23½	23¼	23¾	23¾	
33¾	20	4	Johns Manville	9100	39½	38¾	39¾	39¾	
84	60½	7	Jones & Laughlin	80	80½	80	80	80	
			—K—						
113	112¾	6	Kan C P&L B pf	100	113	112¾	113¾		
13¼	8	1	Kan C S South	100	11½	11½	11½		
			Kaufmann D St	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¾	
3¼	2		Kelly-Springfield	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	6¾	
4¼	3		Kelsey Hayes Wh	1100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
			Kelvinator Corp	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
29	20¼	2	Kendall Co pf	400	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½	
18	13¼	1.80	Kennecott Cop	2100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22	
37	30		Kresge	2100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
			Kress Co	300	27¼	26¾	27¼	26¾	
8¾	4¾	1.01	Kreuger & Toll	100	37	37	37	37	
15¼	13¾	1	Kroger Groc & B	1000	14¾	14	14	14	
			—L—						
75	73¾	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	10	75	75	75	73	
43½	36	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	39¼	38¾	39¼	38¾	
13¾	11	1.20	Link-Belt	100	13	13	13	13¼	
23¾	23¼	4†	Loew's Inc	100	12	12	12	12	
3¾	3¼		Lorl Inc	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
38	29	37	Loose-Wiles Biso	300	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	
23¾	21½		Louisville & N	300	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
2	1¼		Ludlum Steel	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
			—M—						
31	17	2½	McCall Corp	400	18	17½	17¾	17¾	
18½	14¾	4	McIntyre Porcu	300	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
63½	43	4	McKessport Tin	400	48¼	48¼	48¼	49	
3½	2¾		McLellan Stores	100	3	3	3		
81	51	3†	Mack Trucks	200	13½	13½	13¼	13¾	
14½	7		Macy (RH) & Co	300	13½	13½	13¼	13¾	
11	12

BOUYANT TONE CONTINUES IN CLOTH MARKET

Print Cloth Buying Brisk and Many Prices Again Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 26—The brisk buying of print cloths, sheetings, broadcloths, and other gray cloths continued with a somewhat diminished intensity last week. The tone was buoyant and a number of prices were again advanced.

Buyers resisted the advances by confining their dealings to immediate needs, thus reducing the volume of sales.

The hesitation was largely induced by the lack of definite news of the negotiations for controlling production. It was said that some of the mills which had taken large orders during the previous week were less anxious to reduce their output.

Late in the week came news of a partial agreement which is expected to reduce output by 100,000,000 yards during the next six months. Another meeting is called for this week when all the remaining mills are expected to enlist in the movement.

Reports indicate that the demand for finished goods is gaining slowly in all divisions. These developments brought more converters into the market to get supplies to finish for replacements. This was reflected by a slight increase of buying in fine goods and other sections which did not participate in the rush of the preceding week.

Print Cloth at Top Price

In the print cloth division the 39-inch 80x80s 4.00-yard gained its top price on its own statistical position. It sold at 5¾c for spot, and for January delivery 5⅝c, 5½c for February, 5⅜c for March, and 5¼c for later delivery. Some mills even obtained 5⅝c for the distant deliveries.

The 39-inch 72x76s 4.25-yard and the 68x72s 4.75-yard brought 5c and 4¼c respectively for all deliveries except some spots of the latter brought 4½c. The 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard sold at 3⅝c nearly all week, but late in the week brought 3¾c. The 60x48s 6.25-yard ruled at 3¼c. Narrow widths sold in fair volume at unchanged prices.

Sheetings were active and strong. The 36-inch 5.50-yard 48x40s sold from 2⅞c up to 3c for all deliveries. The 31-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard gained from 3⅛c to 3⅛-¼c. The 32-inch 40-squares 6.25-yard gained ¼c to 2¾c. The 36-inch 56 squares 4.25-yard rose ⅛c to 4c and the 40-inch 48 squares 2.85-yard rose from 5⅛c to 5⅛-¼c. The 40-inch 56 squares 4.00-yard rose ⅛c to 4¼c and the 40-inch 44x40s 5.50-yard from 2¾c to 3c. Other sheetings were firm at previous prices.

Wide Drills Demand Fair

Wide drills continued in fair demand, partly to the automobile and partly to the ticking trade. Pyjama checks were firm and in fair demand at recent prices except the 36½-inch 72x80s 4.70-yard which rose from 4¾c and 4½c to 4½c flat.

Osnaburgs moved in fair volume at the top prices of the previous week. The 36-inch seven-ounce goods brought 5¼c and the 3.90-yard 3¼c for all deliveries.

Carded broadcloths were held at about the best prices of the previous week. The 100x60s 31-inch 4.10-yard moved freely at 5¾c for January and from 5⅝c to 5⅜c for later delivery, easing with the more distant deliveries. There was good buying of 36½-inch 80x56s 5.10-yard at 3¾c and the 5.00-yard 80x60s at 3⅝c. Nearby delivery of these two numbers were reported very scarce.

Combed broadcloths were less active than the carded variety. The 128x86s 4.40-yard sold at 8¾c to 9⅛c for nearby and 9c to 9¾ for future delivery. The 144x76s sold at 10½c to 11c for nearby and 10¾c to 11½c for later deliveries. Variations in price were for different makes.

Fancy Goods Prices Firm

In the fine and fancy goods division business was slightly more active at firm prices. Sentiment was distinctly better. Most of the orders were for replacements.

Converters have felt an improved sale for finished goods and demand quick deliveries of gray goods to put in process of finishing to replace the finished goods sold.

The outstanding cloth in this division continues to be the combed pique with a marked preference for the wide wales. Narrow wale piques were bought when the wide became scarce.

This demand for wide wales is giving the manufacturers some trouble as the wide wale requires extra backing cords. This necessitates changes in the picks. It has been found that the cloth does not stand well unless thoroughly reenforced by extra backing cords.

The styles most popular run from carded 104x72s to combed 176x100s for wide wales. Numerous special constructions have been tried to produce a low priced cloth to meet quality specifications as noted above. Prices are based on 18c for 176x100s combed but various other prices have ruled for the special constructions.

Spot deliveries demand from 1c to 2c premium for wide wale goods. The narrow wale goods do not demand any premium for spots. Buyers fear the popularity of these goods may not last and hesitate to place future orders.

Combed lawns were not so active last week after the spurt of the previous week but a fair volume was moved for immediate use. French crepes were the outstanding constructions in the synthetic yarn goods. The all-rayon canton crepes 42-inch 96x48s with 150 denier 60 filament warp and 40 filament filling sold at 29¼c to 27½c. Mock crepes were in demand. The 35-inch 68x50s brought 7¾c to 7¾c.

Voiles of all kinds sold well. The 40-inch 60x56s ordinary hard twist combed cotton voiles sold at 6¼-⅛o and the extra hard twist at 8c to 8⅛c.

PERU HOLDS GOLD SOL STANDARD

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 26 (AP)—A statement issued by a majority of the members of the Peruvian Congress today declared reports that the value of the gold sol would be reduced are "unwarranted" and that Congress "will maintain the stability and integrity of the national currency."

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	83½	82¼
Albany PWP 5s '48	45	45
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	40¾	40
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	30	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	30½	30½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	83¼	83½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	43½	43
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	88¾	88
Amer Ice Co 6s '38	89	89
Amer Smelting 5s '47	94⅞	94¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	105¾	104½
Amer T&T col 5s 1946	99¾	99½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97⅛	97
Amer T&T 5s '65	97⅛	97
Amer T&T 5s '66	97⅛	97
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102	101¾
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	93	92
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91¾	91
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	34	34
Armour & Co 4½s '39	74¾	74½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	95½	94½
Associated Oil 6s '35	100½	100¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stm	80	80
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87	86¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92	92
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	39	39
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	76¾	76½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	42	42
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	101	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82¾	82
Balt & Ohio A Tol & C div '59	67	62
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	83¾	83
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	55	54
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	68	68
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	79¾	79½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	92	92
Balt & Ohio 5s stries D 2000	68	68
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	75	74½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	64	64
Belding Hem 6s '36	90	90
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	99¾	99¾
Ben Ind Loan 6s '40	72	72
Boston & Maine 5s '55	72	72
Boston & Maine 5s '67	73	73
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	16	16
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	100½	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf s '68	86½	85
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	102	101
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	96¾	96¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	92½	92½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76	75¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	75¾	75¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	78	78
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	75¼	75¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	81¾	81
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	81½	81½
Can North deb 7s '40	94½	94½
Can Pacific deb 4s	61¾	60
Can Pacific 4½s '46	72½	71½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	71½	71½
Can Pacific 5s '54	76	76
Can South 5s A '62	81½	81½
Cen District Tel 5s	100¾	100¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	77	77
Cen Pacific 5s '60	74	73½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	94¼	94¼
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	85	85
Certainteed 5½s '48	39¼	38
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	8	8
Ches Corp 5s '47	75	74½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	91¼	91½
Ches & O con 5s '39	101½	101
Ches & O 4½s B	81¼	81
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	84½	84½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	85	85
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	96	96
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15½	15½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52¼	51½
Chicago M&StP gen 4¾s	70¼	70
Chicago M St P&Pac adj 3000	11½	10¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	38	37
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	42½	42¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	36	35¼
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	83	83
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	70	69¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	57½	56
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	48	48
Chicago Ter Tau & SB 5s '60	46	46
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	106	106
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	73	72
Childs Co 5s '43	45	43½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	85¼	85
Cin Un T 5s R ct	97½	96¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	68⅛	68
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	83	81¼
Columbia G & E 5s '52 Apr	78	78
Columbia G & E 5s '52 May	78	78
Con Gas 4½s '51	92	91¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103½	103¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	98½	98¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	21½	21½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	65	65
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	35¼	34¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	45½	45½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92	91¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99½	98¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	99½	99½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	98¼	98¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	80¾	80
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96	95⅝
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	72¾	71¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	47	46¼
Erie RR gen lien	57	56½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	47	46
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 stm	70	70
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	80	80
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	20½	20
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99¾	99½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	5½	5
Ga & Ala Ry 5s	18	18
Goodrich 6s '45	40¼	40⅛
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	70	69¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	74	74
Goulf Coupler 6s '40	24	24
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	90	89½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	94¾	94⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	67⅛	67⅛
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	68½	68⅜
Great Northern 5s '73 C	74	74
Great Northern 7s '36 A	95½	95¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	29	29
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	85¾	85¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	37⅜	37⅝
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59½	59¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82¾	82½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¾	100⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	99⅜	98½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	47	46¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	50	49
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97¼	97¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	79	78¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	51¼	51
Inter Match 5s cv rgts '41	63	62½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	60	57¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	49¼	49
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	49¾	49¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s '52	36	35½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	36	35
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	56	55¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	22½	22½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	50¼	50¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	47½	47½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	55¼	54
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	50	49½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92	92
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	66½	66½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	67¾	67¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	81	81
Kelt\ Albee Orpheum 6s '46	50	50
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	75	75
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	73	73
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	90	90
Loew's Inc 6s '41	81	80½
Louis & Arkansas 6s '69	40½	40⅜
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96¾	95¾
L&N uni 4s '40	83⅛	82½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	72½	72
L&N 3s StL div '80	45	45
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	37	37
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93	93
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	91½	90
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	90	90
Min & StL 1st rrfg 4s '49	1⅝	1⅝
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	38½	38
Miss Central 5s	76	76
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75½	75½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	64½	64½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	59¾	59½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	40½	39¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	58	56½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	58	57
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	57	57
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	58½	57
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	45½	43½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	21¼	21
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	26	26
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	94½	94½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	77¾	77¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	74½	74½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	73	73
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	60	60
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	89⅝	89¾
Nat Steel 5s	74	74
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100	99
Newpt Cin BGE 4½	80	80
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	74½	74½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	74	74
N O T & M inc 5s '35 C	39¾	39¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	37	36
N O T & M 5½s '54	43	43
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	71½	71½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	73¾	72⅝
NWC&HR deb 4s '34	89⅞	89⅞
NYC&HR 4½s N	70	69½
NYC&HR rfg & Im 4½s 2013	70	68½
NYC&HR rfg & Im 5s 2013	75	75
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	91	91
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	78	78
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	34½	33½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	40¼	39½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	55	53¾
NY Edison 5s '44	99⅞	98½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108½	108
NY GELH&P gur m 4s '49	88¼	88½
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	87⅛	87
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	86	86
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	89	89
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	44	44
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	94	94
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103¾	103¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99¾	97
Norf Southern rfg A '61	18¾	17
North Am Co 5s '61	84½	84
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	89	89
Nor Pacific pr lien 6s '97	78¾	78¾
Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	74	74
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	87¾	87¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '61	94¾	94⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '61	102	102
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	99¼	99
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '37	99⅝	99½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	43	42½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83	83
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	71	70¾
Penn Railroad 4¾s '65	79	79
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	80½	80½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	83½	83½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	77½	77½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¾	100¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	86	86
Pere Marquette 6s '56	47¾	47⅝
Pere Marquette 5s '60	34½	34¼
Phil Balt & Wash 4½s	80¼	80
Phillips Pet 6½s '39	86	86
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84½	84
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	85	84½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	83¾	83½
Phil Railway 4s '57	20¾	19½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	98	98
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	81	81
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	82½	82
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	33	33½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	85	84½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	86¾	86¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	94⅛	94⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '40	89	89
Radio Keith ct ppd	98	98
Read rfg 4½s A '97	78½	78½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	83¼	83½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 WW	44¾	44½
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	80	80
Rock I ArkLou 4½s '34	89	88¾
St Louis IMStS 4s R&O div '33	81	81
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	31	30½
St Louis Q SF 4½s '78	35½	33¾
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	49⅞	45
St Louis SW con 4s '32	80	79½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '32	67½	64⅞
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	97	97
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	3½	3½
Shell Union 5s '47	70¼	70¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '40	70¼	70¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95¼	95¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	100¾	100¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	88¾	88¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	69¼	69½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	81	81
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	69½	69
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	68	67
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	80¼	80½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	51	50½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	67	67
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	98¼	97½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100⅝	100
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	90	90
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	35	35
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	96	96
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	88¾	88¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	77	76½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	70	68
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	69	69
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	68	67¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	37	36⅞
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 sta ctf	76½	76½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅛	100
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	100
Union El L & P 5½s '54	99⅛	99½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	93½	93
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	89	88½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	82	81½
United Biscuit 6s '42	88½	88½
United Fy St Louis 4s '34	38	38
US Rubber Co 5s '47	58½	57
Util Pow ¾ Lt 5s '59 ww	44	43
Virginia Ry 5s '62	86	86
Virginia Ry & Pow 5s '34	97¾	97¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	75	75
Wabash RR 5s '76	16	15½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	17½	16¾
Wabash RR 5½s D '80	15½	15½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	45½	45½
Western Electric 5s '44	97½	97¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	59	59
Western Maryland 5½s '77	62¾	62¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	44	44
Western Union R E 4½s '50	75	73½
Western Union 5s '51	70	70
Western Union col 5s '38	85¼	67⅞
Western Union 5s '60	68	102
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '30	102	60
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	60	72½
Wheling Steel 5½s '48	72½	88½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	88½	79
Wilson & Co 1st '41	79½	35
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	35	68¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68¾	67
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	67	

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan28	Last Jan25
3½s '47	94.8	94.3	94.6	94.5
1st 4¼s '47	98.2	98.2	98.2	98
4th 4¼s '38	99.3	33	99.3	99
US 3s '55	84.12	84.5	84.5	84.2
US 3½s '49	85.16	85.9	85.16	85.4
US 3¾s '43 March	90.24	90.17	90.24	90.16
US 3¾s '43 June	90.24	90.24	90.24	90.11
US 3¾s '47	89.10	89.2	89.8	89.5
US 3¾s '56	91.30	91.24	91.30	91.30
US 4s '54	96.14	96.8	96.8	96.8
US 4¼s '52	100.14	100.10	100.11	100.6
US 4¼s reg	100.1	100.1	100.1	..

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	36½	36½
Antioquia 7s B '45	14¼	14¼
Antioquia 7s C '45	15	15
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	53½	53½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	54¼	53½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	53½	53½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct 60	53½	53½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	53½	53½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	53½	53½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	53½	53½
Australia 4½s '56	51⅞	51½
Australia 5s '55	97¼	97
Australia 5s '57	47	46
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	57⅝	57½
Austria Hydro 6½s	36	36
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	33½	33½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	82½	81¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	86	84¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	94½	94
Belgium (King) 7s '58	94½	93¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	24	24
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	36½	35⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '55	39	39
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	36	35¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	32	31
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6½	6½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	9	8¾
Boredaux (City) 6s '34	99½	99½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16½	16½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	21	21
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	21	21
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	44	44
Bremen 7s '35	35	35
Brisbane 6s '58	40	40
Budapest (City) 6s '62	19½	18½
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	43	43
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	33¾	32½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	33	33
Bulgaria 7s '67	22	20
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	88¾	88¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	73½	73½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	89¾	89¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	14⅝	14
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	15½	15½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	14½	14¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	13½	13½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14⅜	14⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	13⅝	13⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	13½	13½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	17	17
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	31	31
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	30	30
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	23	23
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	23	23
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	27⅜	27⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	27¼	27¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	54	54
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	23½	23½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	38	38
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	34	34
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	61	61
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	85	85
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75½	75½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38¼	38¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12¾	12¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	96	96
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	71½	70½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	76½	76½
Dutch El 5½s Nov 53	77½	77½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	89¼	89
French (Rep) 7s '49	110	109¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	111¼	111¼
German 7s '49	62½	61
Germn Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	39	39
Germn Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	38½	37
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	38	37
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	42¾	43½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	24	24
Germ El Pow '53	33	33
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	31¾	31¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	38¾	38¾
Germn Gen Elec 6s '45	42	42
Germn Gov Int 5½s '65	38	38
Greek 6s '68	35¾	35¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '53	65	65
Harpen 6s '49 ww	31½	31½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	38	38
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	46¾	46¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	25¾	25¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	27	25½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	18¾	17¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	46	46
Iseder Steel 6s '48	26¾	26¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	87⅞	87½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	87½	87½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	71½	71
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	83½	83½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	33	33
Karstadt 6s '43	23	23
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	58⅞	57½
Leipsig (City) 7s '47	32	29½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	62¾	61
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99½	99¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99½	99½
Mex 4s A '10	6	6
Milan (City) 6½s '52	66¼	66
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	69	68¾
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	23¼	22¼
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	25	25
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	103⅜	103⅜
New South Wales 5s '57	51¼	51¼
New South Wales 5s '58	51¼	51
Nord Ry 6½s '50	68¾	68¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	30¾	30¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	74½	74⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	74	73
Nuremberg 6s '52	29½	29
Ont Pow Sve 5½s '50	55¾	55¾
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	55	55
Paris-Lyons-Med 6½s '58	24¼	24¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 1st ctf 7s '58	100¼	100
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	89¾	89½
Paulista Ry 7s '42	45	45
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6½	6½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	82½	82½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	83	82¾
Prague (City) 7½s '52	91	90
Prussia 6½s '51	33¾	33
Prussia 6s '52	32	31
Rhine Main 7s '50	50	50
Rhine Westphalia 6s '32	39¾	38¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '32 ww	39¾	39
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	39	38
Rhinelbe 7s '46	35	34¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	13¾	12
Rio G de Sul (State) 8s '68	23½	23½
Rio G de Sul (State) 8s '46	17½	17½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	26½	26
Rotterdam (City) 6s '94	69	69
Royal Dutch 4s '40 ww	73	72
Roumania 7s '59	83½	81½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	30¾	30¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	29¾	29¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	34	33
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	43	40
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	86	84
Siemens 6½s '51	88	85
Siemens & Halske 7s '51	88	84
Solasona (City) 6s '36	38½	38½
Sydney 5½s '58	45	45
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	85	84¾
Swiss Government 5½s '40	102¾	102

SPANISH REGIME RECOGNIZED BY POPE IN PROTEST

Roman Catholics Told to Be Good Citizens but Put Church First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—In a 9000-word pastoral letter directed to all followers of Roman Catholicism in Spain, the Roman Catholic Church has broken its eight months' silence, officially recognizing the new Spanish Republic and appealing to all Spanish Roman Catholics to be good citizens and good Christians—and wherever the two conflict, to put Christianity before citizenship.

The tone of the letter shows clearly that the Roman Catholic Church whole-heartedly condemns the new Republic's anti-clerical activities and that, far from feeling amicable toward the revolutionary Republicans, it is ready to widen the rift between them.

As a matter of form, the Roman Catholic Church has recognized the new Government. It refuses, however, to accept the new Constitution with all its anti-clerical articles and goes even further to implore the Spanish Roman Catholics to use all of their strength in wiping such sections from the code.

"With the loyalty that marks a Christian," the letter says, "the Spanish Catholics will accept their government and will practice good citizenship. The acceptance of the régime, however, in no way implies conformity—this being the important distinction between constituted power and legislation. Even less does it imply obedience to legislation, particularly when such legislation is in opposition to the law of God and the Church."

Particular protest is made in the letter against the abolition of all Jesuit schools in Spain. Strong criticism is aimed at the articles in the Constitution reorganizing family life and sanctioning divorce. Reference is made to the Pope's Encyclical broadcast a year ago in which the right of divorce was condemned.

The pastoral letter was hailed by the Roman Catholic newspapers with commendatory editorials and published in full in some of them. Anti - Church Republican newspapers, for the most part, ignored it.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Applications for soloist and organist are desired from members of a branch church or The Mother Church; salary for each position $50 per month. Write C-2, Box 676.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study: 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

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At Long Beach, Centerville, Mass., between river and beach, there is an unusually attractive 7-room cottage for sale; nicely furnished; highly exclusive section; trees, flowers, garden; approximately 14,000 sq. ft.; fine bathing and boating.

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Longwood Towers, Brookline, Mass.

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WOMEN EARN MONEY—Spare time; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; opportunity to earn free dresses. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-10, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—Experienced woman desires position anywhere as governess or companion attendant; unencumbered; references. B., 238 San Marcos Bldg.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 320 E. 42nd St. (Tudor City)—Will sublet beautifully furnished single room apartment, bath, kitchenette; exclusive residential section; $80. Write or phone (Lex-3-1166, 9 to 5), E. KINGDON.

NEW YORK CITY—1 room and bath penthouse; large closet, radio; convenient location; Feb. to Oct. Phone Trafalgar 7-9341.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

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148-09 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
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3 Rooms, $65 4 Rooms, $85
5 Rooms, $105 6 Rooms $125
17 Minutes to Pennsylvania Station
Wood-burning fireplaces, Electric Refrigeration, Lodge Service, Dining Alcoves.
RELIANCE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, INC.
Call or telephone PLaza 3-4225 or Flushing 9-8781. New York City

NEW YORK CITY, East 191st St. (2828 Morris Ave.), 2 blocks from new Christian Science church—Modern apartment houses, facing St. James Park, one block subway, 3-4-5 rooms, $35 up, electric refrigeration; resident management. Raymond 9-2923.

NEW YORK CITY, 17 W. 96th St.—1 and 2-room apartments, tiled baths, kitchen, all improvements; reasonable. Riv. 9-3851.

APARTMENTS TO LET

READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE INVITED TO RENT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

NEW YORK CITY, 114 WEST 70TH STREET Convenient 72nd St. Subway, elevated; bus; 4 rooms and bath, $1350; 2 rooms and bath, $1600; 3 rooms and bath, $1100. Superintendent on premises.

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NOW AT LOW RENTAL

1 rooms, all with fireplaces, 4 chambers, 2 baths, 12 closets; splendid view, sunshine all day; exclusive district, shopping facilities nearby; references required. Call Ken. 6264, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY, 9th Ave. (95th)—Will share exclusive bachelor's apartment with one substantial gentleman; 2 bedrooms, radio and Aspico; sacrifice if permanent; $50 monthly. Atwater 9-1178.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour; $300 month, or by trip; owner drives; reference. Flatbush 3-2369. BACHMAN, 175 Penimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Local Classified

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

BUSINESS woman and daughter (12) wish room with family, suburban home; easy commuting distance; board daughter only. A. SCHLEIFER, Monterey Hotel, Broadway and 94th St., New York City.

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CHARLES C. ALFORD
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LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 386 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-3060.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-3345, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnn. 6389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily except Saturday.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

USED set of My Bookhouse for Children in good condition, price reasonable. Tel. Asp. 2301 or write W-55, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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FOR SALE—Unusual new and used furniture every room, Simmons Beautyrest mattresses, studio beds; very cheap; open evenings; free delivery. GEORGE'S AUCTION ROOMS, 913 Columbus Ave., N. Y. (104th-105th), 6th-9th Ave. L to door. Academy 2-8000.

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FURS REPAIRED, relined, renovated, lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont Street, Boston. Lib. 3724.

HAIRDRESSERS

MISS ELSA, formerly demonstrator for Eugene Co., permanent waving $10. 370 Hunting Ave., Boston. Commonwealth 3181.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Housewerker, preferably one needing home; pleasant room. MRS. ABBOTT KAUFFMAN, 1813 Ave. K, Brooklyn, N. Y. Midwood 8-1810.

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Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Awaiting opportunity to sell, will rent at something less than carrying charges 11-room house, furnished or unfurnished; 2-car garage; plot 100x150. Call evenings or Sunday. 1736 Ocean Avenue.

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HATS made to fit the individual; expert hat remodeling; moderate prices. MME. REIS, 3 West 8th Street, Hotel Marleton, New York City.

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Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

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PHILADELPHIA—Rooms and board, semi-private bath and living room; restful environments; reasonable. Drexel Hill. Tel. Madison 5436.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $7.00 up
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. University 4-8763

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Large sunny room, running water; private house; gentleman preferred. 620 East 32 St. Mansfield 6-5905.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y., 16 Minutes to Pennsylvania Station—Nicely furnished room with bath, steam heat, etc.; very convenient location; $8 weekly; suitable business person; references. Tel. Boulevard 8-7630.

KEW GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Room to rent for 1 or 2 ladies; convenient to station and park; kitchen privileges; Christian Scientist preferred. (Apt. E E 2), Kew Gardens Terrace Apts. Phone Cleveland 3-7383.

N. Y. C., 522 West End Ave.—Comfortable small room, private bath and private entrance; no other roomer; reasonable. Trafalgar 7-3069.

N. Y. C., 104 E. 31st (Apt. 4)—Attractive single, semi-private home; quiet, sunny, comfortable; exceptionally reasonable. Caledonia 5-0984.

NEW YORK CITY, 53 E. 96th, 5-B—Front, single, clean, homelike, reduced; double, kitchen privilege, elevator; girls. Even. Atwater 9-3587.

N. Y. C., 19 Christopher St. (Apt. 3)—Sunny, comfortable room, beautifully furnished. MRS. BESSIE GOTTLIEB. Tel. Chelsea 2-8798.

NEW YORK CITY, 501 W. 143rd—Single or double; near church, subway; worth investigating; one wanting real home. Apt. 41.

NEW YORK CITY—Neatly furnished outside room with private family; reasonable; Central Park West. Phone Schuyler 4-1038.

N. Y. C., 2345 Broadway (86th)—Attractive, sunny room, private bath, convenient, 2-3; also single; homelike. (Apt. 75.)

NEW YORK CITY, 515 W. 110th, Apt. 7-A. Cathedral 8-3425—Sunny front room, adjoining bath; private apartment.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Two large, sunny rooms, private bath; N. Y. C., West Side; private family; quiet; reference exchanged; please give address and telephone. Write Box M-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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OPPORTUNITY for intelligent women of integrity to earn substantial amounts weekly on unusual commission basis selling women's beautiful hand-painted scarfs direct to consumer; references required, experience unnecessary; extend you liberal credit. Write Box A-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SELLING specialized insurance 11 years; right thinker; legal training; drawing account; right place. Write Box D-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TORONTO, ONT.—Young man, dependable, industrious, desires position in office. RAYMOND ATKINSON, 26 Pleasant Blvd. Hy. 7539.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHEERFUL, willing woman wishes position as managing housekeeper-companion; capable of taking charge. Write Box R-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CHILD'S nurse, attendant, experienced, efficient; permanent position or part time; housekeeping, sewing; reference. Write Box W-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COLUMBIA student will exchange services for home and small compensation, house, child, or drive car. New Rochelle 8637, N. Y.

FLORIST, well established, would like position. Write Box L-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, capable, refined, wishes position with business people or practitioner; suburbs. Write Box S-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave, New York City.

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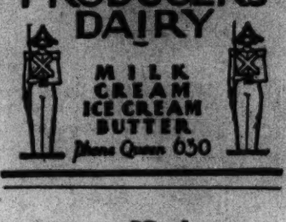

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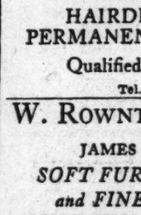

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Gray Wolf
(Canis occidentalis)

Where: North America, ranging over the great plains and Rocky Mountain areas northward to polar regions. *Canis lupus* is a European variety, and with many others, doubtfully regarded as separate species, constitute a genus nearly cosmopolitan except for Africa and South America.

Distinguishing features: Some almost pure white and others entirely black, but the general color a fulvous gray diversified with many black hairs; about four feet in length when adult, the muzzle and under parts generally much lighter than the rest.

On cold winter nights, even in these modern days, the western traveler may hear the long howl of the gray or timber wolf. Some time may elapse before an answering call comes, but after the first few have broken the stillness one realizes the pack is gathering for the nightly run. Wolves nearly always hunt in packs, seldom if ever alone.

Few creatures have become so widely popular or have held such a prominent position among animals in fiction, poetry or nursery fables as has the wolf. In mountains or plains, jungles or open spaces—in fact, everywhere that an animal of predacious nature could possibly find enough food to gain a livelihood—wolves will be found.

Dog fanciers are quite firm in the belief that their pets have descended from wolves; zoölogists less so. Both have good reasons for their respective positions: The fanciers point to similarity in bone structure, and the fact that wolves and dogs inter-breed freely; zoölogists ask us to note the marked difference in temper and habits and also the circular pupil in the eye of a dog and the oblique one in the wolf.

Throughout the northern regions there are many breeds of half domesticated dogs that are closely related to the wolf. Possibly the best known of these are the Eskimo dogs, with with their straight, bushy tails, small upright ears, moderately short muzzles and rough coats. They do not bark, but like the wolves howl, and are fed on fish and meat. Their services to man in the arctic and antarctic are well known, but all attempts to use them as shepherd dogs fail.

Wolfhounds, sheep dogs and collies are still further removed from the wolf type, but they must be carefully trained, nevertheless, during the first year.

In Lighter Vein

With the Others

A lady once sent the manuscript of a book she had written to Dr. Johnson, asking him for his opinion of it, and mentioning that she had several other irons in the fire.

"Put this with the other irons," was Johnson's reply.—*Montreal Star.*

The Cauliflower

During the botany lesson the teacher noticed that one boy was very inattentive.

"How many kinds of flowers are there?" he was asked.

"Three, sir," was the reply. "Wild, tame, and collie."—*Children's Newspaper.*

Labor Saving

"So that new girl of yours is lazy?"

"Lazy! Why, the other morning I caught her putting popcorn into the pancakes to make them turn over themselves."—*Jester.*

Poor Publicity

Actor: I've just been telling that reporter chap out there about my salary for my new show."

Agent: That wasn't a reporter—that was an official from the income tax department."—*Pearson's.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Soi-disant—Pronounced with full stress on first and third syllables, *swa'-de-sahN,'* secondary accent on the second; first *a* as in *ask*, as in *key*, second *a* as in *arm*, *N* being silent, but indicating that the preceding *a* is nasalized.

The word is French, combining *soi*, "one's self," and *disant*, present participle of *dire*, "to say," and is used in the sense of "self-named, self-styled," hence, "pretended, would-be." Example: "He was a *soi-disant* ruler."

Née (M. R.)—Another French term, sounded *nay*. It means "born," being derived from the Latin *nasci*, "to be born." It is used in introducing the maiden family name of a married woman, as, Mme. de Staël, *née* Necker.

Eternal, erase (A. C. L.) — *Eh-ter'-nal* and *eh-rase'* are to be avoided, the first vowel in each being the "quick-long" *e* as in descend —having all the initial quality of the long *e*, as in *key*, but not being sustained to the point where the hard *e* vanishes into the short *i*. They are *e-tur'-nal* (*u* as in *urn*, *a* as in *account*), and *e-rase'* (*a* as in *ace*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Quotation for Today

HE WINS the most who can the most endure.—ANON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friendly

Boston

A FRIENDLY salesperson, observant of people and things around her, took note of the occasional coming to the arts and crafts shop of a man who looked at the wares but purchased nothing. One day as he entered the shop she offered a cheery "Good morning."

"Good morning," he answered; "but you do not know me!"

"Oh, yes," she replied, "I have known you, seeing you come here for two years past."

"But, you do not know my name," he rejoined.

"Names are not necessary," she responded, "I know you by your face."

He passed by for his usual survey of the contents of shelves and counters, but this friendliness and talent impressed him. Learning through a casual inquiry about a piece of pottery that the friendly person at the counter near the entrance made some of the ware, he returned and wished to intrust to her the making of a large jar for the sun porch of his home. Blue he wanted, and she helped him to get it—blue with gold streaming down from the lip.

Afterward he placed in her hands the purchase of more until she had expended for him a rather large sum in decorating his house with pottery, much of which he never saw until it was in place. All of this because she was friendly and because she was observing!

The Children's Corner

Percy and Edward Give Aunt Polly a Skating Lesson

ONE of the things Aunt Polly Pig had not got for Christmas was a pair of skates, and that, of course, was because it had occurred neither to Mr. and Mrs. Pig or to Mr. and Mrs. Elephant that Aunt Polly would want a pair of skates. But as the days lengthened and the cold strengthened, and ponds froze over and Percy Pig and Edward Elephant went skating every chance they got, Aunt Polly Pig decided that she would like to go skating, too.

The Very Next Thing That Percy Pig Knew Was That He Had Sat Down Hard on the Ice.

"What a pleasure it would be," said Aunt Polly Pig to herself, "to go a-skating with my dear nephew Percy and my dear adopted nephew Edward. I am sure it would only take me a few minutes to learn, for I am very quick at learning anything. All I need is a pair of skates. I will put on my bonnet with red roses on it and go to the hardware store, and when I get there I will buy me a pair and try them right on to be sure."

So that afternoon when Edward Elephant came to get Percy Pig to go skating and they were starting out together, who should come running after them but Aunt Polly Pig with her new skates under her left front leg in a neat green cloth bag.

"Wait a minute, wait a minute, nephews," cried Aunt Polly Pig in her hearty way. "I'm coming a-skating too."

"How overwhelmingly nice that will be!" cried Percy and Edward. "But we didn't know you knew how to skate."

"I don't," said Aunt Polly. "But I shall quickly learn. You will show me what to do, and then I will do it, and there we will be."

Percy and Edward were a little doubtful about that, but they were too polite to argue with their dear aunt.

When they came to the pond Edward helped Percy put on his skates, and Percy helped Edward, and they both helped Aunt Polly.

"Now you watch me, Aunt Polly," said Percy Pig. "First you stand up like this. And then you take a stroke with one skate like this. And then you take a stroke with the other skate like this."

Percy Pig took one stroke, and then the other, and looked over his shoulder to see if Aunt Polly was watching, and the very next thing he knew was that he had sat down hard on the ice.

"Now you show me, Edward," said Aunt Polly. "But I cannot help thinking that you will skate better than Percy."

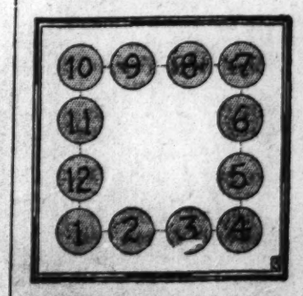
"Oh, no. Oh, no, Aunt Polly!" cried Edward, "I can never hope to skate better than Percy. New watch me, Aunt Polly. First you stand up like this." And Edward stood up. Then you take a stroke like this and another like this." And Edward took strokes like this and this. "And then you sit down hard on the ice like this." And Edward Eliphant sat down hard on the ice exactly like Percy Pig. "You see, Aunt Polly," cried Edward, sitting beside Percy on the ice, "you always have to begin like this when you learn to skate. Now we will watch you."

"Here I come," said Aunt Polly, standing up on her skates. And when she had taken a stroke one way and a stroke another way she sat down hard on the ice between Edward and Percy.

The Adventures of Waddles

FROM THE FAR SOUTH PACIFIC SHORE CAME KILAUEA'S MIGHTY ROAR.
TO WATCH THE ROCK AND LAVA SPOUT, TO SEE THE FIRE E'ER IT GOES OUT,
I REACHED THE HUGE VOLCANO'S CREST. OH WONDROUS SIGHT! OH WHAT UNREST!
AND YET TO ME ITS GREATEST CHARM IS THAT IT DOES NO PERSON HARM.

Coin Puzzle



Arrange 12 coins as indicated. Without adding or taking away any coins, move some of them so as to have five on each side instead of four as shown.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Nuts to Crack Puzzle: Peanut, walnut, hazelnut, beechnut, butternut, coconut.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Europe and the United States

HAPPILY there has been, in the European press, a strong reaction against the suggestion of an anti-American bloc. Nothing could be more deplorable, in present circumstances, than the separation of the two continents. They have a vital need of each other. Neither Europe nor America can afford to withdraw into itself. Neither can solve its problems alone, for they are world problems.

Yet although the idea of the European bloc has been condemned, it would be well to understand what gave rise to the idea. The recent attitude of Congress had seemed to many Europeans to indicate America's intention of washing its hands of Europe. America is the ultimate creditor of all the European nations, and all the European nations are, in varying degrees, the debtors of America.

The mere announcement of the possibility of a meeting between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Pierre Laval aroused alarm in some quarters. They were to talk of reparations and of debts. They were to reach a Franco-British agreement on a common policy. Immediately it was considered that the United States might see in such an accord the beginnings of a combination of the European debtors.

It is all the more deplorable that such a deduction should be drawn in that the United States Government approved the project of Franco-British conversations as a preliminary to the reparations conference. That the United States could take any other view was indeed unlikely. Either the United States is prepared to work out solutions in collaboration with the European debtors—in which case it should welcome a common policy in Europe; or the United States is ready to take up an isolationist attitude—in which case it can have no complaint against those European countries which endeavor to settle their differences.

Infinitely better than an isolationist attitude would be an attitude of loyal coöperation. Yet it cannot be denied that Europe has seen in the congressional debate a reversal of the policy which seemed to affirm the solidarity of the two continents. Doubtless the wheel will again turn; meanwhile it would be sheer folly for Europe to take any step which would widen the division. "There is only one more fault to be committed," writes a European diplomatist. "It is to pass to the other extreme, and to imagine a European league against the American creditor."

An entente of England and of France on matters that concern them both very deeply is a natural and perfectly proper proceeding. The danger is rather that they will not effect an entente strong enough to survive the vicissitudes of rapidly succeeding events. Another danger is that they will not be able to bring Germany into the entente. Already there are voices raised, particularly in France, against a European coalition that would include Germany, as though such an inclusion would be undesirable. It not only is not undesirable—it is absolutely necessary.

One of the causes of the present confusion is precisely the contradictory policies that have been followed by France and Great Britain since the war. There is no need to inquire at this moment into the responsibility for this state of affairs. Each country took the course which seemed best in its eyes. But certainly while they were pulling in different directions there could be no redressing of a situation that has become perilous. It would be a pity, say the partisans of the French thesis, that France should be called upon to make undue sacrifices to the entente. It would be a pity, say the partisans of the British thesis, that England should abandon its political doctrines. But there should be no question of a diplomatic victory on one side or the other. There should be a practical compromise, because a practical compromise is necessary.

In all this there is not the smallest suspicion of an anti-American coalition. Europe should be encouraged to come to an accord, for an accord in Europe will undoubtedly destroy many American prejudices against Europe, and will facilitate an eventual understanding between the two continents.

National Parks in South Africa

SOUTH AFRICA, in one respect at least, is setting the mother country an example. Britain has not yet decided whether to have her National Park in the Cairngorm Mountains of Scotland, the valleys of Wales, the hills of Derbyshire or the Eden Phillpotts districts of Devon and Cornwall. In fact, she has not yet finally decided whether to have a National Park at all. On the other hand, South Africa, which already has several, has just opened three more.

The idea behind the South African National Parks differs somewhat from that back of a British one. In Britain the purpose of a National Park would be to preserve the countryside for the people. In South Africa it may more accurately be described as being to preserve the countryside from the people—or, at any rate, from the hunters. All the three parks just opened are intended as sanctuaries for wild animals which are nearing extinction.

On the borders of the Kalahari desert an area of 3000 miles is to be devoted to the gemsbok; and another and rarer kind of antelope, the bontebok, is to have preserved for it 1700 acres known as Bontebok Park, in the South Western Cape Province. Finally, in the Eastern Cape Province, the Addo elephant—not so big as his Indian cousin, but a lively fellow—is to have 11,000 acres kept as his own especial playground.

There is good reason to believe that these steps are being taken in plenty of time to save the animals concerned from total disappearance. The experience of the Great Sabi Game Reserve shows that, when protected, the fauna of South Africa multiplies and flourishes. The introduction of firearms led to game drives and slaughter in this area in the middle of last century. In the 'sixties, for example, the white rhinoceros disappeared; in the 'nineties it seemed likely that the black rhinoceros also would be exterminated.

Then the Reserve was created. All the wild life of the region began to multiply exceedingly. In 1912 it was reckoned at 30,000 head, in 1918 at 130,000, and today at more than 250,000. Doubtless a similar result will follow the opening of the Bontebok, the Addo and the Gemsbok Parks.

Complications in Shanghai

ONLY a year ago the authorities of the Shanghai International Settlement were perturbed by the growing agitation from the Chinese that the Settlement should come under Chinese control. Now the threat comes from the Japanese Navy.

Throughout the Manchurian affair the Settlement has been the hotbed of anti-Japanism. But that is no warrant for any move by the Japanese Navy to go over the heads of the local authority in putting it down. Japan may expect and will obtain redress for any excesses. For the Settlement is foreign territory in China, being governed by a Municipal Council, on which sit representatives of the leading nationalities—save the French, who control an adjacent concession of their own—including the Japanese. If there has been any slackening of police work, it is plain the causes for Japanese complaints may be speedily rectified.

But the International Settlement is merely one part of the great port of Shanghai. Crowding in upon it are thickly populated areas under Chinese jurisdiction which domicile the most vocal element in China's population. Here anti-Japanism has of late blazed into assaults on individual Japanese and into factory trouble. Here the boycott of Japanese goods is in full swing. In treating these manifestations as a kind of warfare, the Japanese Navy is indulging in the same brand of reprisals that the Japanese Army has undertaken in Manchuria, where similar boycotts and disturbances kept the area troubled long before Japanese military action began on September 18.

Japanese behavior in Shanghai is some indication of the hold that the military has obtained over Japan's China policy. Baron Kijuro Shidehara's resignation as Foreign Minister in the late Government marked the end of an epoch. For a decade the Japanese had been extraordinarily well behaved and conciliatory in their dealings with China. To the Japanese of the Shidehara school, this was statesmanship. To the military, it was weakness. Shidehara's policy, it must be confessed, did not improve Sino-Japanese relations, a failure that must be traced to Chinese turmoil and not necessarily to any shortcomings in the Shidehara policy. The fact that for some reason it was a failure, however, has given the military a public backing in Japan, and this has been strengthened by world forgetfulness of the course of events in the Far East prior to September 18.

But in relying on a militarized foreign policy, the Japanese are relying on a precarious reed. They should recall the example of Germany. Some German writers say that Germany lost the World War because she abandoned civilian control of policy. The Japanese, like the World War Germans, have had a great faith in the omniscience of their military leaders, but they should now be disillusioned. That the military can bungle, and bungle pretty badly, when allowed responsibilities for which they are neither trained nor fitted is illustrated by recent events in Shanghai.

Lytton Strachey

LYTTON STRACHEY was an artist in history. He is generally regarded as the founder of the "modern" school of biography; that is, of the school in which accuracy is sacrificed to cleverness and the urchin-finger derides the figures of the great. He hardly deserves that reputation. He was not the first to bring irreverence to biography, and he cannot be classed with the superficial historical reporters. He had learning as well as wit, and he never was scurrilous or intentionally unjust. It is already a commonplace to say that he cannot be charged with the faults of his imitators.

The pedantic mentality never will be happy over any popularization of knowledge. In conservative academic circles the artist is not conceded a place among the learned. Scholarship, it is held, is concerned with facts. More liberal thinkers recognize that facts, and particularly historical facts, are elusive; are indeed virtually impossible of determination. All that can be humanly hoped for is an approximation, arrived at through an individual imaginative approach. The artist, from this viewpoint, may be more useful than the antiquary in making historical figures live again for us; provided the artist's antiquarian work has been done.

Strachey, then, highly holds a place among eminent biographers. Yet it is possible that his work may require revaluation. It is said that his style had the qualities of the best French prose, which he had studied so thoroughly. But that tribute errs perhaps on the side of generosity. Certainly Strachey's style is a relief from that of the academic historian. In remarkable degree, for an Anglo-Saxon, he has clarity, economy, irony. But compared with the most finished French prose, Strachey's effects seem at times labored. Still, "Eminent Victorians" and "Queen Victoria," at least, seem destined to remain landmarks in English biography.

Peace Movements—1829 and 1932

THE roots of peace movements go deep. Some may suppose that disarmament conferences, arbitration treaties, a World Court and a League of Nations are outgrowths of the thought of the last generation or two. But not long ago a New England woman, going through the papers left by a friend of many years, came across a little brown pamphlet. It was entitled "The Harbinger of Peace" and was the twelfth issue of a magazine published in New York "under direction of the Peace Society" in 1829.

In this number the editor quotes a letter which had appeared in a contemporary over the signature, "Pax." After enumerating several aims of American foreign policy at the time, such as making the slave trade piracy, Pax continued:

> Now let it be one object of Peace Societies to induce the national government to add to these noble subjects of philanthropic diplomacy, the abolition of war itself, and the references of all international difficulties to a court of nations. Such a court is practicable.—I have no doubt it will one day be established; and the United States or Great Britain will take the lead, and both will co-operate, in effecting so desirable an object.

With which, of course, the editor of the Harbinger in a manner agrees. But he regrets that Pax evidently has not read the publications of the peace societies, and says:

> We would refer him to the circular of the American Peace Society, published in our first number; and particularly to the tenth page, where he will find that a congress of Christian nations is proposed; and, in our third number, he might have seen the outlines of a "project for perpetual peace," by means of such a court of nations as he recommends; and in all the peace publications of the day, he may see frequent allusions to the "great scheme" of Henry IV., and others of a like nature, the object of which is the establishment of such a court of nations as is recommended by Pax. In short, we could not have thought, that anyone, who knew enough of Peace Societies to give them advice, would not have known that such a court as Pax recommends, has been the end and object of Peace Societies from their very commencement.

He goes on to say that a court of nations should be the result—the fruit, not the seed—of the peace movement, that public opinion first must be cultivated to desire it. That process of discussion now has been going on both in America and elsewhere for 102 years since he wrote. And the United States Senate has had before it for nearly ten years the question of adherence to the World Court at The Hague. During the last several years the point has been merely whether the Senate shall accept the formula by which its own reservations have been accepted. So the Foreign Relations Committee surely would not be acting in undue haste if it should report that protocol and let the Senate vote on it.

Spizzerinktum Architecture

RESIDENTS and visitors to the District of Columbia have always been led to believe that the large office building across the street from the White House, known as the State, War and Navy Building, was designed along the lines of Renaissance architecture. But it has taken Senator Reed Smoot of Utah to place the edifice in its correct architectural category, namely, "spizzerinktum."

Just what a spizzerinktum may or may not be remains a debatable question. Nevertheless, the Utah Senator said, in speaking of the building, that he never saw so many of them put upon any other building. Whatever they are, they seem to be in abundance in Washington, and undoubtedly will take their place in the lexicology of the English language along with "geegaws," "gigamarees," "thingumbobs," or "hubble-de-shuffs."

Such adornments seem to have been in vogue at the time the State, War and Navy Building was built. "They were in style then," Senator Norris of Nebraska declared when the question was brought before the Senate. "And they will come in style again," he said. "If we take them out this year, we will put them back next."

Some of the members of the "upper house" seem to be more spizzerinktumly minded than others. They favor the retention of the building's present architectural style. Others denounce the edifice as "monstrous" and "exaggerated," and hold that its only hope for ever becoming beautiful will be through despizzerinktumation.

But regardless of these pros and cons, the State, War and Navy Building does contain some beautiful Doric and Ionic columns. "I saw them there on a recent visit," Senator McKellar of Tennessee insisted.

It is obvious that if Senator Reed Smoot has any influence on the matter, the State, War and Navy Building will in due time become bereft of the gimcrackular spizzerinktums which Senator Norris suggests partly inhabit it.

At any rate, if legislation strips the famous home of three of the Government's executive departments of its voluminous columns, it will be more in keeping with the architecture planned for Greater Washington. If not, the edifice will remain a landmark for lovers of old buildings and spizzerinktums.

Editorial Notes

A golf expert is said to be perfecting a golf club which will whistle when properly swung. The next need is for the expert to perfect a golfer who will merely whistle when the swing goes wrong.

Plymouth, Eng., having cleaned up the city in other ways, has converted its prison into a municipal laundry.

The world has had plenty of fun about Scotch thrift, but now is the time to take it seriously.

The nearer we approach the horseless age, the greater is our horsepower.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

IN THE belief that the darkest hour precedes the dawn, some of us in England hold that the outlook for 1932 should be hopeful. About our own affairs we are hopeful. Indeed, our cheerfulness since the national crisis began in August last year has been a standing puzzle to visitors from abroad. We feel that, as a nation, we are pulling ourselves together, and we are confident that we shall pull through. Perhaps it is this confidence which helps us to take a less gloomy view of affairs beyond our shores than we might otherwise take. Calmly judged, the state of those affairs is not exhilarating.

The attention of the world now is centering on the Disarmament Conference, which will meet at Geneva in a few days. In a broadcast address, Sir Arthur Salter, formerly the head of the financial and economic section of the League of Nations and, before that, one of the small group of men who were the backbone of the Supreme Economic Council during the war, has said that the value of a conference usually depends upon its spirit, and that its spirit depends upon the preparation that has been made for it.

There has been a good deal of preparation for the Reparations Conference, and long years of technical labor went to the production of the Draft Disarmament Convention, which is to be the groundwork of the Disarmament Conference. I wish I could feel sure that Sir Arthur is right and that the spirit of the Geneva meeting will inspire the assembled delegates mightily to work for good.

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Reparations, with or without war debts, may be able to look after themselves for the time being. But disarmament is another story. Though reparations and armaments have this in common—that both need to be cut down and got rid of as soon as possible—the disarmament problem is so much the more vital and involves fundamentals so much weightier that it calls for almost undivided attention.

As I see it, it has two main aspects — the one temporary, the other permanent. The temporary aspect is in its relation to the peace treaties. The permanent aspect is in its bearing upon civilization and the chance of human progress. In the League of Nations Covenant both aspects are represented, for the Covenant was embodied in the peace treaties at the request of President Wilson. The permanent aspect alone is reflected in the Kellogg pact, for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy goes to the root of the matter by raising, albeit indirectly, the fundamental question as to the function and purpose of armaments.

* * *

A little more than two years ago President Hoover and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald signed and issued a joint statement after their Rapidan conversations. This statement said:

> Both our governments resolve to accept the peace pact, not only as a declaration of our good intentions but as a positive obligation to direct our national policy in accordance with its pledge. . . . Each of our governments will direct its thought and influence toward securing and maintaining the peace of the world. . . . Therefore . . . distrusts and suspicions arising from doubts and fears which may have been justified before the peace pact must now cease to influence our national policy.

Thus the responsible representatives of the United States and Great Britain took peace as their working hypothesis. The greater part of the civilized world rejoiced. Then, at the London Naval Conference of January-April, 1930, over which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald presided, all the nations attending it straightway took war as their working hypothesis and attempted to adjust naval armaments on the basis of a balance between "distrusts and suspicions arising from doubts and fears."

* * *

If the same course is to be followed at the Geneva Disarmament Conference I cannot for the life of me see how it can attain any considerable measure of success. Before the London Naval Conference met, and while it was in session, I wrote and said that its only chance of doing anything big would be for the United States and Great Britain to answer frankly the fundamental question implied by the Kellogg pact: "In a world that has renounced war as a means of national policy, what is the function of armaments?"

This question Great Britain and the United States obstinately refused to face, even when it was put to them, in language so clear as to be almost impertinent, by the French memorandum of Dec. 20, 1929. They have never faced it since and they hardly seem disposed to face it now. It will haunt them at Geneva, and wherever else disarmament may be discussed, until it is finally dealt with.

At Geneva, moreover, the nemesis of indecision in the Manchurian dispute may overtake the Disarmament Conference. Mr. Willis J. Abbot has rendered an international service by stating clearly the issues of that dispute as he ascertained them on the spot. But, to my mind, his frank exposition does not invalidate the charge that lies against the League of Nations and the signatories of the Kellogg pact. He sets forth the merits of the situation as he sees them, doubtless rightly. This it was at once his privilege and his duty to do. But it was emphatically not the duty of the League Council to enter into the question of merit one way or the other.

With the representative of the United States at hand, and a formal assurance of support from Secretary Stimson in any steps that might be taken to uphold the Kellogg pact, the task and the duty of the League Council were clear. This task and this duty should have been to lay down the basic rule that any violator of the Kellogg pact would put itself definitely in the wrong in regard to all the other signatories, and to call upon Japan and China to hold their hands pending provisional inquiry by an impartial commission on the spot.

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In September, before the severe weather had set in, such an inquiry could speedily have been made. The commission might have found that the circumstances justified Japan in taking action to protect her nationals, interests and treaty rights in Manchuria. If so, Japan could have been expressly authorized to take such action. The moral, if not the political position would then have been very different from what it is today. Japan would have carried out a police operation duly recognized in advance; and the assertion of the joint authority of the League and of the Kellogg pact signatories would have gone far to answer the fundamental question as to the purpose and function of armaments which lies at the root of the disarmament problem.

The answer to this question is that (if solemn international engagements mean anything at all) armaments can be used only to discharge a police function in a world that has renounced war as an instrument of national policy. The right of self-defense, recognized by the Kellogg pact, is a right to discharge an individual police function. The right to take such action as Japan has taken, outside the sphere of domestic jurisdiction, cannot be other than a mandated police right unless the *ipse dixit* of an interested government upon what may or may not be necessary is to override any international compact. And the right to restrain an aggressor can be a right only of international police if renunciation of the use of arms in pursuit of national policy is to be taken seriously.

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As matters stand, the impression prevails in the world at large that any nation, strongly armed, which cares to ignore the League, and its own obligations under the Kellogg pact, can do so with impunity. The feeling among the most earnest peace lovers in England is that this impression may be fatal to the Geneva Disarmament Conference unless the conference adopts from the outset some other method than that of attempting to reduce armaments by striking a balance between "distrusts and suspicions arising from doubts and fears" which, despite the Kellogg pact, have not hitherto ceased to be justified.

Notes From Paris

Clemenceau Museum

PARIS has added yet one more to its long list of museums. The little flat on the ground floor of a house in the Rue Franklin, where Clemenceau lived, has just been opened to the public. His bedroom, which was also his workroom, contains a bed without a mattress—for the "Tiger" always slept on boards—and a work table with the manuscript of the last page of his book, "Grandeurs et Misères de la Victoire," kept in place by the goose quill that he used. In the dining room, on a table, there are three large rusty keys which had been given to Clemenceau. They are the keys of the Bastille. The famous skull cap still hangs on a hook in the tiny hall, and several of Claude Monet's paintings adorn the walls of the apartment. Behind, in a little garden, a few small rose bushes provide the flowers that Clemenceau loved so well.

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French—And French

Each province in France has its own particular dialect, or "patois." As there are many provinces, there are many dialects, but only four of them are of major importance. These are the Provençal, the Basque, the Catalan and the Breton. Should these dialects be taught to the children in the schools? This would be difficult, as most of them have little or no grammar, are used to discuss only ordinary everyday matters, and do not possess a vocabulary adapted to modern times. Also, if this were done the children probably would know neither French nor the dialect well, as it is asking a great deal of children to learn two languages simultaneously. The chief argument in favor of the proposition is that if this is not done the "patois" will gradually be lost. French has been the official language in France for only a little over fifty years, and it is remarkable that this question should have been brought up at all. Before the war it would have been considered as "a conspiracy against the one and indivisible unity of the French Republic," as a writer in the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune expresses it.

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Students On Increase

An increase of over 500 women students is shown by figures which have now been published, indicating the number of students enrolled in the different faculties of the University of Paris this year as compared with last. The total number of students enrolled is 31,886, an increase of more than 2000. The number of foreigners attending the different faculties, which is 8487, also shows a slight increase. The Faculty of Law has the longest roll with 6650 students. Next comes the Faculty of Literature with 4217, which is followed by the Faculty of Medicine with 3672 names, the Faculty of Sciences with 2094, and the Faculty of Chemistry with 1032.

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A Literary Landing

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, a pilot of the Aéropostale Company, is not only an excellent pilot, but also a talented writer. This was proved when the second book which he has written, "Vol de Nuit"—A Night Flight—was awarded the Prix Fémina-Vie Heureuse, by a jury made up exclusively of women, which included Princesse Murat, Countess de Noailles, Mmes. de Broutelles, Clemenceau-Jacquemaire, André Corthis, Alphonse Daudet, André Chaumeix, Judith Claudel, Jean Dornis, Duclaux, Claude Ferval, Fernand Gregh, Myrian Harry, Lucie Delarue-Mardrus, Camille Mayran, Gabrielle Reval, Catulle-Mendes, Parodewska, Edmond Rostand, Saint-René Taillander, Marcelle Tynaire, Hélène Vacaresco, Léontine Zanta, Colette Yver and Rachilde. Jean Prévost, a Paris journalist who encouraged the aviator to take up writing, declares in an article in the newspaper l'Intransigeant, "It is not aviation only; it is all human action which lights the brusque and strong style of de Saint-Exupéry."

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Germany as Exporter

GERMANY, which is on the verge of bankruptcy and cannot pay its foreign creditors, is at the moment the country with the largest export trade in the world. This statement needs explanation. Germany's exports have not increased; in fact, they have diminished, but not at the same rate as other countries, such as her great commercial rivals, Great Britain and the United States.

Further, the German figures include reparations deliveries in kind, so that a considerable portion of the exports may be regarded as unproductive, except to the extent in which it reduces Germany's debts to the Allies. Another curious point is that the German exports consist in large part of finished articles which provide the maximum of profit and employment. Yet there are 4,500,000 unemployed persons in Germany, and the number is not decreasing.

According to the Berlin correspondent of The Times, Germany's weakness is in her inland market. And he points out that the German index of production fell from 100 in 1928 to 68 in August of last year, turn-over figures for the retail trades showed a marked decline, and bankruptcies reached abnormally high figures.

Thus Germany, for all her proud position as an exporter, is as badly off as other countries and in worse plight than most.—*Irish Independent* (Dublin).